THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.

WE BRIEFLY noticed last week Sir Arthur Hobhouse's recent lectures on India. He said he believed that "the highest and most cultivated minds in London, Paris, or Berlin, did not so much excel the rudest Calabrian or Bulgarian peasant in point of knowledge, religion or refinement, as the Bengali gentlemen of Calcutta excelled some of the people to be found living in rude provinces of India."

MR. FORBES has been lecturing in America. He thus portrayed the Shah of Persia:

"The shabbiest miscreant that ever imposed on the European people, the gaudiest fraud in this century of gaudy frauds was the Shah of Persia. He was sent as an advertisement to assist in raising money. I met him at Brussels. He was well treated in St. Petersburg, given a cold welcome in Berlin because he spat upon the Empress Augusta's dress, and raved about England. He had diamond, pearl, ruby, amethyst, and emerald coats, and gems, all shams quietly made in Paris a year before his arrival. He offered rewards for mythical gems lost from his horses' tails. He and his suite befouled Buckingham Palace so that it is hardly wholesome yet. He patronised the Princess of Wales and Czarina of Russia, keeping them waiting in Covent Garden. Visiting a Manchester cotton mill, 500 girls sang a hymn of welcome, and he wanted to buy of the proprietor all his female live stock. His saloon carriage travelled free on most railroads, but when payment was demanded on one, the Shah was found short of money, and he paid in jewels, afterwards found bogus. He defrauded London and Paris jewellers, and £80,000 were expended in welcoming him in England

Is this the general opinion in England about the Shah of Persia?

THE OXFORD University Mission has arrived and is located in Bow Bazar in a house provided for them by the Bishop; there are at present three missionaries. The Marquis of Salisbury, Chancellor of the University, has lately sent a donation of £500 to the treasurer of the Mission, together with a letter expressing his interest in it. We hope we will not be considered irreverent if we say in plain words that they have come on a wild goose chase. As an agency of education the Mission may however, do much good. The members of the mission are highly cultured and estimable gentlemen.

SOME REMARKABLE improvements have been made in telegraphy in America. There is at present a line from Boston to New York, sending from 600 to 1000 words per minute. Poles have been erected from New York to within a few miles of Washington, and the company have access to Baltimore. Two hundred words were sent in eleven seconds, and five hundred words in twentynine seconds. The system substitutes, in a large degree, the use of mechanism for manual labor. Messages are first prepared by the use of perforating machines; that is, machines operated with a keyboard, and made to puncture two lines of perforations, conventionally grouped to represent letters, on a narrow strip or ribbon of paper. Under the operation of the transmitter the perforated paper is simply a stencil, every puncture therein appearing as a dot or dash on the recording paper, at the other end of the line, with unfailing accuracy.

IN ITALY cremation is coming into general vogue. There was one difficulty,—what should be done with the ashes? At Milan the Municipality has erected a crematory temple. It will be an Etruscan building thirty-six feet high by about twenty feet long, and will be furnished with recesses, one hundred and twenty in number, according to the present design, in each of which several cinerary urns can be placed. The authorities are so confident of the success of the undertaking, that they have ordered vaults or catacombs to be constructed under the nave, and these will become the private property of families. The practice of cremation seems to have made more way in Italy than in Germany to which two countries of Europe it has as yet been almost entirely confined.

A DEPUTATION from the Aborigines Protection Society had an interview with the Secretary for the Colonies to invite the interference of the Government on behalf of the Basutos now in arms against the Cape Government.

AN ADDRESS, representing twelve English bishops, 2,500 clergymen, and 15,800 laymen has been presented to the Archbishop of Paris, expressing indignation at the persecution of the religious orders in France.

TUESDAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

DR. HUNTER'S lectures on India have evoked some criticisms. A Deputy Commissioner of the Central Provinces writes to a London paper: "It is because Englishmen generally treat the native character as a block of every thing that is vile and unworthy, and, assuming their own superiority, disdainfully allow some of their own superior qualities to be chipped off by the blunt razor of their own conceit when they come into contact with this inferior humanity, that India and its inhabitants come to be regarded by far too many European residents as to be endured from their special necessity, but not to be associated with from fear of being degraded and lowered in the estimation of their fellow-countrymen."

COL. B. W. MORTON, who was in Manbhoom, writes:

"In saying this I do not maintain that native Judges are as high principled as the great majority of English Judges. Were I to hold such a position, I should belie my heart-felt belief in the far-reaching influence of the religion of Christ. But though the native Judges of India are assuredly at a disadvantage as regards the highest incentive to integrity, I am persuaded that there are still with them restraining forces which suffice, as a rule, to keep their hands clean in the administration of justice. The native Judges of the better class are proud of their position, and richly prize the respect and good opinion of their English superiors; and *all* native Judges well know that these superiors, sooner or later, would come to learn of any systematic departure from strict probity on the part of their subordinates, and would show the latter no mercy. Further, the loss to themselves, in event of discovery, of present position and salary and of future pension, would far outweigh any gain from the taking of bribes."

This is the testimony of all conscientious Englishmen, who have served in India.

IT IS stated that H. E. the Governor of Bombay intends, whilst in the city, to go to the Secretariat as a rule every week-day for the despatch of public business. His Excellency's flag will fly over the Secretariat so long as he is in the building.

FROM THE statistics of the last open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India it appears that twelve out of twenty-seven selected candidates did not think it worth while to take up English history as one of their "subjects"; while the same number of successful youths display a similar indifference to the claims of English literature. The *Daily Telegraph* calls this an "alarming fact," and says:—"It is not surprising that Mr. Scoones, one of the best known authorities on the point, declares that 'an examination which has given an enormous impetus to public education, and has encouraged, as no other examination has ever done, the development of a liberal system of teaching, has been allowed to dwindle into something scarcely superior to a severe test in grammar and mathematics." This is the result of Lord Salisbury's boasted reform.

KEROSENE oil has been put to a variety of uses. In Germany it is utilized for preserving timber with much success, and the Locomotive Superintendent of the Indus Valley State Railway, is following an example set by the Madras Railway, and using it in the locomotive engines under his control as an anti-corrosive, and with most excellent results.

ANIMAL LYMPH has been introduced into Madras for vaccination. The local Government has sanctioned a monthly allowance of Rs. 100 for the maintenance of a depot where a regular supply of animal lymph will be available. Attempts were made without success to inoculate calfs with human small-pox. The lymph from which the present series of successful calf vaccinators were started was obtained from Bombay.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

IN THE superficial extent of its coal mines, and in the actual amount of its coal, India is surpassed by few countries. Some of the seams are 100 feet. 120 feet, and 160 feet thick, the thickest occurring in Bengal. Mr. T. W. Hughes calculates that the coal fields of India cover 35,000 square miles, and Dr. Oldham estimates that there cannot be less than 20,000,000,000, tons of coal in the empire, though much of it is of an inferior quality.

IN THE COURSE of his address to the jury in the Bandiqui murder case, tried at the recent Criminal Sessions of the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Douglas Straight paid a high compliment to the authors of the Indian Penal Code. His Lordship said: "It may have its faults, but they are not in the direction of severity, and I believe it would be difficult to frame a more complete and intelligible Criminal Code." Lord Macaulay was the chief author of the Indian Penal Code.

WE GLEAN the following figures of the circulation of currency notes of different denominations on March 31, 1880:

NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES.					
5	10	20	50	100	500
418930	1383504	478469	164288	271233	28069

We omit the column, of notes for Rs. 1000, and Rs. 10,000, which were limited in circulation.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY notes that in the forgery of currency notes "Bombay has always been to the front."

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of Babu Madhab Chundra Sen, late Dewan of the Bank of Bengal. He was an excellent man of business and possessed a most sweet temper.

THE ENGLISHMAN considers the punishment which the Lieutenant-Governor has awarded to Mr. Campbell, Judge of Backergunge, "as being too severe, as it means in fact a fine of many thousands of rupees, and a blighted career." Mr. Campbell ought to thank himself for the fate which has overtaken him. It should be borne in mind that he had committed a gross and wanton outrage upon the religious feelings of the poor constable. The Lieutenant-Governor, we hear, has justly reminded him that the English are aliens in this country and bound to respect the religious feelings of the people, if they fail in this, they have no business to be here.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the case between Nawab Abdul Gunny Bahadur C. S. I. and his relatives came on for hearing before the Civil and Sessions Judge of Backergunge on the 4th instant, and lasted for some days. Judgment will be given on the last day of the year.

WE HAVE RECEIVED some correspondence from the inhabitants of the Taki Municipality in the Bussirhat sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs district, complaining of the present system of the municipal constabulary, who though paid by the inhabitants are independent of them, and cannot be called to account for their misconduct. They do not take their night rounds nor are they within hail when a theft or burglary is committed at night. They think that they do their duty by attending on the head of the police station at day-time. The correspondent states that the inhabitants brought their grievances to the notice of the District Superintendent, the district Magistrate and the local Government, but without effect.

ANOTHER correspondent writing from Manirampore asks us to bring to the notice of the District Magistrate the conduct of the Municipal police at Kustea, who as elsewhere are seen nowhere at night and that their services are scarcely available at day-time. The same correspondent notices the irregular way in which the inhabitants of the sub-division have been assessed. Some it is said were left out altogether, while others have been over-assessed.

THURSDAY, 16TH DECEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT notices certain omissions in the last education Report for Bengal. In giving the results of the F. A. examination of last year the Director of Public Instruction deduces the standing of the colleges from the percentage of students passed. Thus: "Presidency College out of 110, 47 passed or nearly 43 per cent; Patna out of 65 20 passed or nearly 31 per cent; Dacca out of 75, 18 passed or 24 per cent; Krishnaghur out of 36,9 passed or 25 per cent; Berhampore out of 17 2 passed or 13 per cent. nearly, Rajshye out of 26, 6 passed or nearly 23 per cent." Our correspondent writes: "These are colleges under European Principals, and they have been noticed prominently, while the Sanskrit and the Midnapore Colleges which passed higher percentages have been slurred over. The Sanskrit College out of 13 passed 5 or more than 38 per cent. and the Midnapore High School out of 13 passed 8 or 61·5 per cent."

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT notices the vagaries of a Joint. A native gentlemen visited the Joint's court on business, and happened to lean against a

stationary box lately arrived from Calcutta and placed in the front wing of the building. The man was arrested for contempt of court, made to stand before the court for four hours and was fined 10 rupees. As our correspondent does not authenticate, we suppress names.

AS WE ANNOUNCED last week Kumar Girindranarain Deb has been appointed a probationer under the "Native Civil Service Rules" and posted to Murshedabad. Is there a "Native Civil Service" in existence? We thought that the invidious distinction sought to be made by the Government of India had been done away with by the Secretary of State.

A CORRESPONDENT at Munsurgunge in the Bhaugulpore district writes:

An act of magisterial vagary has created great ill-feeling and discontent amongst the Hindu population of this place, and has made the Hindus and Mahomedans enemies to each other. It was never the custom to slaughter cows on the occasion of the Mahomedan festival of Bakreed but a Mahomedan named Fakir Hossein made known his intention to sacrifice a cow in honor of the occasion. The Hindus headed by the zemindar Hari Mohun Thacoor petitioned the Magistrate to put a stop to the slaughter. The festival falling on a Sunday the Mahomedans resolved to make the sacrifice on that day, although the Hindus remonstrated with them, and also entreated them to put off the sacrifice until the receipt of orders from the Magistrate. Some show of force was made by the Hindus to resist the slaughter. The police Inspector in the meantime came and removed the animal to the Thanna assuring the Hindus that the slaughter shall not be permitted until receipt of the Magistrate's orders. On the following Monday Fakir Hossein again proclaimed by beat of drum that he would bring another cow for sacrifice that day. The Assistant Magistrate came and held an enquiry into the custom really in force and some 75 or 100 constables were stationed in the quarter to preserve peace. The Commissioner Mr. Barlow prohibited the sacrifice, but Mr. Marindin the Magistrate neutralized the order by permitting the sacrifice to be made in the house of another Mahomedan named Mehdi Hossein. It appeared from the deposition of the widow of this Medhi Hossein that a cow had been slaughtered already secretly. The second cow sacrificed was that detained by the Police. Not content with this act of sectarian leaning the Magistrate has ordered the dissolution of a religious *Sabha* and has called upon the gentlemen to furnish bail."

We have received the details of the affair from other sources. We are told that the Hindus were so much excited that they closed their shops and refused to have dealings with the Mahomedans. We believe the High Court will be moved to revise the order of the Joint Magistrate, and pending the decision of the Court we abstain from making any remarks. In the meantime we hear that there is still a strong excitement among the Hindu population on the subject, and we hope the Lieutenant-Governor will enquire into the matter.

A DEBRUGURH correspondent writes:

Pundit Atmanund Swami arrived at this place a few days ago and delivered a lecture on Monday the 29th November on the Vedic religion. The drift of the lecture was the claims of the Vedas to superior consideration over the Puranas. The meeting was largely attended by respectable and influential Bengalis, Assamees and Marwaris. Arrangements are being made to establish an Arya Samaj at Debrugurh and a newspaper as its organ. Similar Samajes are proposed to be established at Gowhati, Dhubri and Tezpore.

THE LAST CALCUTTA GAZETTE contains the following promotions and confirmations in the Subordinate Executive Service:

Promoted to the First Grade.

Mr. A. W Cosserat, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Southal Pergunnahs.

Confirmed in the Second Grade.

Mr. F. Grant, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on furlough.

Promoted to the Second Grade.

Mr. W. G. Deare, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jhenida, Jessore.

Promoted temporarily to the Second Grade.

Moulvi Abdul Jubber, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna.

Confirmed in the Third Grade

Baboos Kali Churn Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on deputation. Tarruck Nath Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on deputation. Mr. A. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Diamond Harbour, 24-Pergunnahs, on leave.

Promoted temporarily to the Third Grade.

Moulvi Syed Ameer Hossain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboos Doorgagutty Banerjee, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division. Jadub Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, on leave. "Hursahoy Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty in Patna and Shahabad

Confirmed in the Fourth Grade.

Baboos Chunder Narain Sing, M. A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on deputation. Kristo Prosad Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Basirhat, 24-Pergunnahs, on leave. Mr. H. Rattray, Deputy Collector Pachamba, Hazareebagh. Mr. E. M. Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna.

Baboos Umbica Churn Roy Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripore, Furreedpore. Sita Kant Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Cuttack.

Promoted temporarily to the Fourth Grade.

Mr. H. W. Barber, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on leave.

Baboos Tarini Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Moheshreka, Howrah. Moulvi Mahommed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Atia, Mymensing Baboos Anund Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge. Annoda Prasad Ghose, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division. Kali Prosonna Sircar, B. A, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs.

Confirmed in the Fifth Grade.

Babus Jadub Chandra Gossami, B. A. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty. Ram Churn Bose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ranaghat, Nuddea, " Sarada Prosad Chatterjee, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division. Haro Kali Mookerjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom. Okhoy Coomar Sen, Personal Assistant to the Commisioner of the Dacca Division. Mr. J. R. Hand Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad. Baboos Kasi Kinker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Maldah. Bogolanund Mookerjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on deputation. Mr. E. R. Middleton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Monghyr.

Promoted to the Fifth Grade.

Mr. H. R. Reily Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on deputation. H. B. Beames, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lalbagh, Moorshedabad.

Promoted temporarily to the Fifth Grade,

Baboos Sreenath Bhudder, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, cuttack. Uma Churn Gangooly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Satkhira 24-Pergunnahs. Joggubundhoo Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly. Nund Kissore Dass Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on deputation. Amar Nath Bhattacharjee, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division. Uma Churn Bose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Banka, Bhagulpore. Dhanesh chunder Roy, Second Personal Assistant to the commissioner of the Patna Division. Dwarka Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna. Mohini Mohun Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhubooah, Shahabad. Nobin chunder Sen, B. A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Behar, Patna. Koylash chander Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, on Deputation.

Confirmed in the sixth Grade.

Baboo Shoshee Bhoosun Dutt, B. A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Muddehpoora, Bhugulpore. Mr. W. R. Johnstone, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on deputation. Babus Deno Nath Chuckerbutty Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on deputation. Janoki Nath Mozoomdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Maldah on leave. Lachmi Narain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Aurungabad, Gya. Kali Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Mymensing. Moulvi Mahomed Israil, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore on leave. Babu Mohendro Nath Bhuttacherjee, M. A. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra. Probath Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Gyebanda, Rungpore. Mr. T. J. Mendes Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector Kurigram Rungpore. Baboos Shoshee Siker Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector Perozepore, Backergunge. Gopendro Krishna Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on deputation. Mohim chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector Moonshegunge, Dacca. Juggobunnhoo Khan Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Magoorah, Jessore.

Promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade.

Moulvi Ikram Russool Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, chittagong. Baboos Soorjo Kumar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Jehanabad Hooghly. chunder Coomar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly. Mr. H. Warde-Jones, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector on deputation. Baboos Rai churn Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Lohardugga. Ishan chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Moorshedabad, Radha Shyam Sing Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Durbhunga, on leave, Medni Prosad Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna. Kedar Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, on leave. Shama Podo Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Midnapore. Taran Chunder Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea. Khettro Gopal Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Kissoregunge, Mymensing. Ashutosh Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Serajgunge Pubna. Okhoy Coomar Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Manbhoom. Baboos Bejoy Kissen Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector employed on settlement duty in Darjeeling, is promoted temporarily to the Fifth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Bogolanund Mookerjee on deputation as Manager of the estate of the late Rai Annoda Persad Rai Bhadoor of Cassimbazar. Baboos Komul Nath Ghose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Pooree is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Bejoy Kissen Bose.

Baboos Bissessur Banerjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Survey and Settlement Office Midnapore is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Mr. H. O. King on deputation to the Durbhunga Raj.

FRIDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

THE CATALOGUE of books, pamphlets &c. received into the Bengal Library during the 3rd quarter of 1880 shews a total of 448 publications, of which 209 books and pamphlets were in the Bengali language, 39 English, 15 Hindi and the rest, 50 in number, were in Assamese, Mondari, Mussulman-Bengali, Sanskrit, Urdu and Uriya. There were 47 bilingual publications in Bengali and English, Bengali and Sanskrit, and Uriya and Sanskrit; of tri-lingual and quinquelingual publications there was one of each, the first in Bengali, English and Sanskrit, and the second in Bengali, English, Hindi, Persian and Urdu. Of periodicals there were 80 uni-lingual, Bengali, English, or Urdu, one bi-lingual, Bengali and Sanskrit, and one tri-lingual, Bengali, Hindi and Sanskrit. The character of the Bengali publications may be judged from the subjects of which they treat, thus on religion, Christian, Hindu and Budhistic 43, Science 14, Biography, History, and Geography 4, literature and language 11, poetry and drama 36 and 34 respectively, fiction 13, miscellaneous publications 12, and music 1.

THERE WAS a total eclipse of the moon last night, which was distinctly visible in Calcutta. A morning contemporary gives the following details of observations: The first contact with the Penumbra occurred at 5-11 P. M., and the first contact with the Shadow at 6-8 P. M. The total Phase began at 7-2 P. M., and ended at 8-1 P. M. The last contact with the Shadow took place at 9-18 P. M. and with the Penumbra at 10 15 P. M. No other total eclipse of the Moon will be visible from India until 1888.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW has the following:

Our Calcutta contemporary, the *Hindoo Patriot*, of last week, has a very amusing article on 'the Romanizing Mania.' The writer leads the apostles of Romanization a most lively dance, bantering their hobby at every turn and exposing the vile worthlessness of their infatuation. But what is play to the *Patriot* is death to the tribe of Romanizers, especially to a certain hierophant of official sanctity. The article will, however, find many appreciating readers: Though of course it is in the *Patriot* the article reminds one of Dr. Rajendralala's happiest vein. The plea or aim of the Romanizers is to give India one language. This sounds suspiciously utopian, but for the present let it pass. Any such object is impossible of achievement. It is impossible to get two nations, however closely allied in language, to the same level of vocalization. To use the words of Sir Erskine Perry 'Were a legislative enactment to insist, even under penalty of death upon the use of the Roman character it would not convert the Bania's accounts to the round German text.'

But even admitting the feasibility of the scheme for a moment the *Patriot* rightly remarks that the Roman Alphabet itself is deplorably deficient for the purpose. Altogether it is patent to us that though the ostensible object is highly 'patriotic' there is nothing more in it than the doubtful advantage to a handful of flitting officials by way of facility of study to set against the denationalisation of our people and the possible ruin of their various dialects.

WE ARE sorry to note that Mr. Martin Wood has been left out in the recent municipal elections in Bombay. This omission leaves a gap, which cannot be easily filled up.

THE INDU-PRAKASH mentions some facts, which shew the under-currents of political feeling in Bombay. The Puna Sarvajanik Sabha solicited permission to present an address of welcome to Sir James Fergusson, the new Governor of Bombay, but His Excellency evidently on the advice of his colleagues refused it. Lord Ripon, however, did the Sabha the honor of receiving their address. In presenting the address by deputation the President of the Sabha made some preparatory remarks in order to acquaint his Lordship with its past history, but he was pulled up by Sir James Fergusson, who was present at the interview. This is the way public spirit among the people of this country is encouraged by some of our rulers.

SATURDAY, 11TH DECEMBER.

THERE WERE 327 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 11th December, of which 25 were from cholera, 111 from fever, 34 from bowel complaints, 2 from suicide and accidents, 29 from pthisis and asthma, 14 from spleen diseases, 36 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Nine children were stillborn, 64 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year. Sixty eight persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 13. The rate of mortality per diem was 46·7.

A SANSKRIT LIBRARY for the collection and preservation of Sanscrit books and manuscripts has been established at Auntpore commonly known as Turra Auntpore near Dwarhatta in the Hooghly district. The committee have determined to procure these works from the districts around either by purchase, exchange, or from gift, and where necessary by having transcripts made at their expense. Bengali books and publications if presented will be thankfully accepted. The committee of management consists of nine members of whom Pundit Kalachand Turkorutna is the President and Pundit Syamapudo Nyabhoosun the Secretary. Gentlemen desirous of making contributions in aid of the Library in the shape of books and pecuniary gifts will be good enough to forward them to the Secretary Pundit Syampudo Nyabhoosun.

THERE WAS a tremendous fire at Rangoon; the loss is estimated at nineteen lacs of rupees.

MR. ADAM, the new Governor of Madras, arrived at Bombay last week and has already left for Madras.

SPECULATION is rife as to where the Government of India is, the Viceroy being ill at Allahabad, Sir John Strachey the President of the Council enjoying farewell visits, and the other members of the Council perched on their nests in Calcutta. As Sir John Strachey's term of service is about to expire, we think the senior member of Council ought to be appointed its President during the absence of the Viceroy from the capital. But where is he to hold the honors of the Viceroyalty?—in some back room in a Calcutta Club!

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PUBLIC CRITICISMS on the working of the Arms Act have not gone for nothing. The Bengal Government has issued a circular which contains the following: "The object of the Arms Act, is to keep a proper control over the importation and transport of arms; but it should be worked with the utmost leniency and consideration to the people and in such a manner as to give no cause for complaint." A circular of this kind ought to have been issued immediately the Arms Act came into force.

AN EURASIAN GENTLEMAN has been appointed Sheriff of Madras. It is but right that the claims of all classes of the community to this civic distinction should be recognized. While upon this subject we may mention that it is rumoured that the Shrievalty in the Presidency towns will be shorn of its emoluments and it will be made only a post of honor.

IT IS STATED that Mr. J. B. Peile of Bombay will be made the first Famine Commissioner with the Government of India. We doubt whether a permanent incumbent of this kind is necessary.

THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE of Calcutta opens his Court at 10 A. M. Some attorneys of the High Court consider this to be inconvenient and have made a representation to Mr. Marsden to that effect. The practitioners attached to the Police Court, however, consider the present arrangement to be convenient to them. Whom is Mr. Marsden to please? We think the regular practitioners of the Court have the first claim to be heard on the subject.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a reply to our article on the Romanizing system. We are sorry we are obliged to hold it over till next week for want of space.

MR. F. B. PEACOCK, the Presidency Commissioner has returned from England, and took over charge from Mr. Monro this day. Mr. Monro reverts to his substantive post of Inspector General of Police. Mr. Beadon, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of 24-Pergunnas, also made over charge to Mr. Lyall today.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the first number of the new *Fortnightly Review* started by Messrs Cones and Co. Of course there is no comparison between it and its London name-sake, but the present venture deserves a fair trial, and we wish the projectors every success.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the administration of the N. W. P. and Oudh for 1879-80. 2. Report on the Excise Department in British Burmah for 1879-80. 3. Statistics of the Working of Indian Railways for half year ended 31st December 1879. 4. Meteorological Record for 14th December 1880, 5. The Calcutta Fortnightly Review for December 1880. 6. Joteendra Charitam or a biographical sketch of the Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore C. S. I. in Sanskrit verse with Bengali translation. By Rajcoomar Turkarutna. 7. Lilabuti, a treatise on arithmetic in the Bengali Language. By Gobinda Mohun Bidyabenode. 8. Annual Report on the administration of the Land Revenue in Assam for 1879-80. 9. Gobinda Gitika or sacred songs in Bengali. By Raja Mohendrolal Khan, 10. Varnanabodh or Short Essays, Moral, Historical, and Scientific in Hindi. By Pundit Beharilal Chowbe 11. Biharitula Sibhushanbodh or a new treatise on Hindi Rhetoric and Poetry with numerous examples from the best Hindi poets. By ditto.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London December 11.—The capital required for the Isthmus of Panama Canal has been fully subscribed. A terrible colliery explosion has taken place at Pen-z-raig in Wales causing the death of 84 miners. The Geographical Society is projecting another Arctic Expedition. Latest advices from South America state that active operations have been recommenced between the Chilian and Peruvian forces and that a column of Chilian troops has been disembarked at Pisco and is now advancing on Lima.

13.—A Cabinet Council has been unexpectedly summoned to meet to-day. Parliament is expected to be summoned for the despatch of business immediately, in consequence of Mr. Forster insisting upon the adoption of coercive measures in Ireland. General Roberts has been created a Doctor of Laws by the Dublin University.

14.—At a meeting of the Cabinet Council held yesterday, it was decided that unless the state of affairs in Ireland had decidedly improved on the reassembling of Parliament in January, the Government would introduce a bill for the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, combined with remedial measures. Two more regiments have been ordered to Ireland.

16—*Times* in leading articles to-day announces that England will readily join the other Powers in order to effect a settlement of the Greek frontier question provided that France take the initiative. The 1st Battalion Scots Fusiliers, and the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade have been ordered to proceed to Ireland at once. All furloughs granted to military men serving in Ireland have been cancelled. Messrs. Healy and Walsh who have been on their trial for intimidating a farmer in Ireland have been acquitted. At the lecture given before the East India Association by Lieutenant Colonel James Brown of the Royal Engineers, he urged the evacuation of Kandahar but that we should remain in the Pesheen Valley.

15.—Dewar Sing has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Star of India. The latest news from Ireland states that the land leaguers have prevented the exportation of cattle by an ostracised landlord. The Judges have been threatened with murder if they convict the land leaguers at the forthcoming state trals. The Cabinet is at present discussing a Land Bill for Ireland. 15.—At a volunteer prize distribution held yesterday, Lord Lytton made a speech in which he strongly condemned the contemplated abandonment of the Kurram Valley and Kandahar. He warmly eulogised General Roberts who, he said, attributed his success principally to the support he Lord Lytton had afforded him during the campaign in Afghanistan. Mr. Fawcett in a speech to his constituents said he should never relinquish his interest in India. The serious miscalculation in the Afghan war expenses he said showed inefficient control and the necessity for reform in the Financial Administration of the Indian Empire.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1880.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

XXI.

IN ALL attempts at legislation on the Rent question after the tide had set in against the Permanent Settlement the greatest stress has been laid upon the reservation in Regulation I of 1793, which it is assumed gives the Government full latitude to drive a coach and four through the Settlement Regulations. That reservation runs as follows:

"It being the duty of the ruling power to protect all classes of people and more particularly those who from their situation are most helpless, the Governor-General in Council will, whenever he may deem it proper, enact such Regulations as he may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependent talookdars, ryots, and ryots and other cultivators of the soil; and no zemindar, independent talookdar or other actual proprietor of land shall be entitled on this account to make any objection to the discharge of the fixed assessment which they have respectively agreed to pay."

Babu Ashutosh Mookerjea in his scathing article in the *Calcutta Review* on the Report of the Rent Commission contends that the power reserved in Clause I, Section 8, Regulation I of 1793 does not justify interference with the rights of the landholders. He writes:

But a short and conclusive answer to any interpretation of this reservation, which goes to the extent of contending that it justifies interference with the proprietary rights of zemindars, is furnished by Regulation 11 of 1793. The preamble of that Regulation after reciting that the property in the soil has been vested in the landholders and that it is expedient to erect Courts of Judicature presided over by Judges, "who from their official situations and the nature of their trusts, shall not only be wholly uninterested in the result of their decisions, but bound to decide impartially between the public and the proprietors of land and also between the latter and their tenants," concludes with these memorable words:—

"NO POWER WILL THEN EXIST IN THE COUNTRY BY WHICH THE RIGHTS VESTED IN THE LANDLORDS BY THE REGULATIONS CAN BE INFRINGED, OR THE VALUE OF LANDED PROPERTY AFFECTED."

In reviewing this part of the article under notice we remarked in our issue of the 1st November last: "The Legislature undoubtedly possesses the power of enacting laws for the protection and welfare of all classes of the subjects of the State, and its obligation to protect the ryots, the most helpless class, from the oppressions of the zemindars, is certainly paramount, but that does not imply that it should deprive the landholders of their vested rights. If the authors of the Permanent Settlement had any such nefarious intention, they would not certainly have declared in the very next Regulation that "no power will then exist in the country by which the rights vested in the landholders by the Regulations can be infringed, or the value of landed property affected. The two declarations ought to be read together and they are perfectly reconcilable. It is one thing to protect a class from oppression and another thing to deprive another of vested rights." It affords us not a little satisfaction to observe that the interpretation, which we have put upon the reservation clause, had been given to it by no less an authority than the Court of Directors about sixty years ago. On referring to the old East India records we find a despatch from the late Court of Directors to the Governor General in Council dated the 12th July 1820, in which in urging the necessity of making Kanongœs and Patwaris dependent upon the Collector, incidentally gave their opinion upon the reservation clause. We give the passages entire:

Your objections to place the Putwarry in dependance upon the Collector are, that this would be a change of system, that the zemindars would be offended, that it would be inconsistent with the spirit of the permanent settlement, that the Collectors would be incapable of making a proper choice of Putwarries or of making them discharge their duties, and that a mode of paying them would not be easily found.

That it would be change, is implied in the very idea of an evil to be removed or an advantage to be gained; but we are by no means of opinion that it is a change, the inconvenience of which would not be overbalanced by the attainment of the end we have in view.

We expect that the zemindars will be offended by any plan we can adopt which will deprive them of a present advantage, whether derived from defrauding the Government or oppressing the Ryots. It is the loss, rather than the mode of losing by which they will be irritated. In the mode by us proposed, we see nothing peculiarly calculated to act painfully upon their feelings.

That it is contrary to the spirit of the permanent settlement to make the Putwarries dependent upon the Collectors, or to take any other measures that may be necessary for protecting the Government from the frauds, and the Ryots from the oppression of the zemindars, we cannot possibly admit, we cannot, indeed, forbear expressing a considerable degree of surprise, that you should have entertained such an opinion. *You know that, in enacting the perpetual settlement, Government reserved to itself (that of which no Government can lawfully divest itself) all the powers necessary for maintaining justice between one class of its subjects and another.*

The italics are ours and the words italicised contain the interpretation we refer to. It will be seen that the construction of the Court of Directors entirely coincides with that which we have ventured to give. We had not read this despatch when we wrote on the subject. It is remarkable that the Court of Directors, who were by no means friendly to the zemindars, should have admitted that under the reservation made the Government had simply affirmed its paramount duty of "maintaining justice between one class of its subjects and another." This no one can have the hardihood to deny. It is the duty of every constituted Government to protect its subjects and to secure a proper and efficient administration of justice. But this object should be attained by rigid enforcement of the laws, and not by divesting any one class of its subjects of its vested rights. This is a natural construction of the reservation clause, and coming as it does from the highest authority it ought to be held conclusive. It is not, therefore, at all surprising that the landholders should consider it a breach of faith on the part of Government, if it should interfere with their rights guaranteed by the Permanent Settlement Regulations.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S LAST MANIFESTO.

THE last manifesto of the Lieutenant-Governor on the Rent Question in the shape of a reply to a requisition from the British Indian Association for full information as to the course which His Honor proposes to take in reference to the Rent Bill is very important. It not only states what course the Lieutenant-Governor will take on the subject, but also indicates the main points to which His Honor would probably restrict legislation. Mr. Secretary Mackenzie writes: "But it may be said generally that the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that it will be possible to simplify very considerably both the substantive and the procedure portions of the draft Bill. What the Government desires to have at an early date is an expression of opinion from those consulted upon the *main* features and *general* principles of the Commission's proposals. Having received these, the Lieutenant-Governor will have a Bill drawn up embodying the scheme which the local Government may finally decide to adopt. This Bill will be submitted, with copies of all the opinions and reports received regarding the work of the Commission, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government. It will also be published for the information of those interested. But no Bill will be actually introduced in Council until the orders of the Supreme and Home Governments have been received on the proposals of the local Government. Ample time will thus be given for considering them in detail." So far so good. The Bill, it is clear, will not be introduced in haste.

The Lieutenant-Governor does not pledge himself to the Bill of the Rent Commission. On some most important points His Honor seems to be prepared to give in. What he wants chiefly is the establisment of the occupancy tenure upon a broad and permanent basis. His Honor says: "Protection against arbitrary eviction must certainly be given to every settled cultivator who

pays the established rent. No ryot should be evicted from his fields on any ground save persistent failure to pay a fair and reasonable rent. A substantial tenantry, free from debt, and in a position to save and bear the pressure of occasional bad seasons, is what Bengal requires. The Lieutenant-Governor desires, therefore, to see the occupancy tenure made the rule and not the exception; but at the same time he would have it kept as far as possible in the hands of *bona fide* cultivators, and subletting by occupancy tenants should be discouraged, if it cannot be altogether prevented." His Honor adds: "If the occupancy tenure is made at the same time both general and transferable, the necessity of providing compensation for improvements, in the manner contemplated by Chapter IV. of the Bill, will cease to exist. He does not look upon the occupancy tenant as entitled to sit at any specially *privileged* rate of rent, but only at the established rates ruled to be equitable for the classes of land held by him, and approved by the Revenue authorities in the manner indicated below. This being the case, all that the Government desires to do is to protect him against arbitrary ejectment, and provide by law that the amount of his rent shall not exceed fair and equitable limits open to authoritative revision from time to time. The objection urged by some that the zemindar may have a hostile tenant thrust upon him by admitting free transfer by sale of the occupancy right might perhaps be met by giving the landlord a power of pre-emption, but on the distinct understanding that, in re-settling the tenure with a ryot of his own selection, he must pass it over to him as an occupancy tenure."

It will be thus seen that the Lieutenant Governor is prepared to give up some of the most obnoxious provisions of the draft Bill prepared by the Rent Commission. He will not insist upon the creation of jotes of one hundred bigas and more into permanent under-tenures with the privilege of payment of less than the ordinary rate of rent, nor upon the recognition of an occupancy right within an occupancy tenure, nor upon compensation for disturbance. He wishes to secure the position of "every settled cultivator" or as we understand him every resident ryot, to abolish eviction, to permit the sale of the occupancy tenure, which will be confined to *bona fide* cultivators, and to fix a scale of equitable rates of rent for different classes of land. For our part in the interest of both zemindars and ryots we are prepared to go a long way with the Government in these proposals. We still hold that the twelve years' occupancy right is a creation of the statute and that it is an encroachment upon the rights of the zemindar guaranteed by the Permanent Settlement Regulations. In this opinion we are supported by some of the highest judicial authorities of the country. At the same time we admit that the twelve years' occupancy tenure is now the law of the land, that that law has been in existence for more than twenty-years, that the majority of the tenantry have now acquired that right, and that it would therefore be practically impossible now to go back. Besides, no good zemindar likes to oust "a settled ryot." It is neither his interest nor consistent with his feelings of humanity to commit such an act of violence. But the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to reduce the term of tenancy for the acquisition of the occupancy right. The Rent Commission recommend three years' occupancy, we believe the Lieutenant Governor considers it too short, while he holds the present period of twelve years too long. We would suggest a compromise. The Lieutenant Governor in another part of his letter says that every settlement of rent shall have a currency of ten years, and we are of opinion that occupation for an equal period should give a *bona fide* cultivating ryot absolute tenant-right. He should not be held liable to eviction, if he pays the established rent. Of course the ryot should be a *resident* cultivator. This is a most important point, upon which we lay the greatest stress. Both Messrs. Mackenzie and O'Kinealy, who are the staunchest advocates of the tenant-right, have fought the most for the resident cultivator, and we believe all parties will admit that a resident ryot should not be disturbed without good and valid reason. There are many cases in which a ryot cultivates land situate in one estate and resides in another. Now, the zemindar, in whose estate the ryot may only reside, has no possible interest in him, because he does not cultivate his lands; why should he be compelled to recognize the occupancy right of such a ryot? Besides, if a mere squatter, who is a cultivator in one estate, acquires a permanent right of residence in another estate, the proprietor of the last-mentioned estate would be placed at a great disadvantage, for while he might have many an acre to let out for cultivation, he might have no lands to spare for the settlement of ryots, who will cultivate such lands, inasmuch as the *bastu* lands would have been already occupied by men, whom we might call stranger ryots. If the compromise we suggest be accepted, all *resident* cultivating ryots will be made secure in their position, and the object aimed at by the Lieutenant-Governor will be attained. Then in the interest of cultivating ryots we would put an end to sub-letting. Of course the rights, which have already been created by sub-letting, cannot now be interfered with, but we would strongly discourage the creation of such rights hereafter. We would declare all such rights created after the enactment of the new law null and void. We had hitherto opposed the transferability of the occupancy tenure, because we thought that it would tend to help the insolvency and pauperization of the ryot. We still hold the same opinion. But if eviction for non-payment of rent be abolished, the sale of the tenure is an inevitability. And if the tenure be sold, there will be no necessity for the clause prescribing compensation for disturbance. The ryot will get the full market value of his tenure on sale in execution of a decree of court or by private contract. The right of pre-emption given to the zemindar is not only fair and equitable but absolutely necessary. The zemindar may not only like to keep off a bad or unfriendly ryot, but also to protect himself from an antagonistic competitor, The right of pre-emption will save him from this source of trouble and annoyance.

The question of enhancement of rent is much complicated by the Rent Commission. The Lieutenant-Governor would solve it in this way. His Honor says:

> In regard to the question of enhancement, the Lieutenant-Governor inclines to hold that there would be little practical difficulty in having a Table of Rates drawn up for each district by a District Commission, which should lay down the equitable rates payable for each class of land in the district or in each segment of the district subject to similar conditions. Such a Commission might be composed of the District Collector, aided by an experienced settlement Deputy Collector, and one or more persons possessed of special local knowledge. If it be deemed advisable hereafter to establish special courts for the trial of rent-suits, the Judge of any such court would naturally be a member of the Rates Commission of his district. The rates should be fixed with reference to existing rents, change of prices, and all other matters such as are taken into consideration in carrying out a ryotwari settlement. They should be such as, in all cases, to leave with the cultivator a reasonable profit, as well as maintenance and return for outlay; and any violent disturbance of existing rents should be avoided. The law should prescribe their maximum limit with reference to gross produce, of the staple crop; and here the limitation to one-fourth of the gross produce contained in section 23(*c*) of the Commission's Bill, appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be reasonable. The landlord should be able to get a moderate and fair enhancement where he is clearly entitled to this. When once the Table of Rates has been approved by the higher revenue authorities (and before this is done all parties should have full opportunity of objecting to it and criticising it), it should hold good for a period of at least 10 years, after which it should be open to revision. The courts should be bound by it as the ultimate standard in all cases of enhancement coming before them. The elaborate alternative procedure for securing enhancement set forth in Chapter XV of the draft Bill appears to the Lieutenant-Governor unnecessary and undesirable. The duty of the revenue authorities might apparently be limited to giving assistance in preparing, and to checking the district Tables of Rates.

On this point our opinion is different. We have always been of opinion that the rent of land should be determined at a rate, which would leave the ryot a sufficient margin for maintenance and cultivation. We would fix the rent of land at one-fourth the value of the gross produce of staple crops, the land yielding special crops being assessed at special rates. We would take the average of the prices of three or five years preceding as the basis of calculation, years of drought and flood being of course excluded, and allow the zemindar to demand rent at that rate. The table of prices for different districts may be prepared by the Board of Revenue, subject to a hearing to both zemindars and ryots. Where the rate of rent is much lower than four annas of the gross value of produce, say one anna or an anna and a half, we would not allow the rents to be raised to more than double the present amount, but where the existing rent exceeds four annas we would not allow any further enhancement till in consequence of a rise in the price of produce the present rate of four annas becomes less in value. We are inclined to think that a definite rule of this kind would be self-acting and prevent litigation. Both the zemindar and the ryot will know the utmost limit to which rent may be enhanced, and they will consider it conducive to their mutual interests to adjust matters amicably. The table of rates proposed by the Lieutenant Governor may conduce to that end, but it does not seem to us to be so simple as the other plan. But we will not quarrel about it. The principle of one-fourth the value of the gross produce as the basis of calculation has been accepted by His Honor. We must here mention that the Zemindars are not at all in favour of the principle we advocate. They contend that in many places they receive rent at a higher rate. They would divide the produce of the land between the landholder and the ryot in the proportions of one-third and two-thirds, which they hold would be both fair and equitable. They argue that the proportion when payment in kind was in vogue was half and half. We confess we are not prepared to support them in this demand. We are of opinion that the ryot must have enough to live upon, and he cannot have a sufficient margin left to him if more than one-fourth of the gross value of the produce be appropriated by the zemindar.

The last point is the realization of arrears of rent. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks:

> There seems to be a general feeling that the procedure of Chapter XVIII of the Bill is not calculated to afford the amount of relief expected in the way of expediting the disposal of suits for arrears. In respect of the realization of current rents the Government is anxious to assist the landholding interest more effectually. If the receivers of rent would be content with recovering current rent from the actual crop of the year, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that it would be possible, by introducing a modified system of distraint through the instrumentality of the courts, to furnish them with a sure and safe means of recovering such rents in ordinary years without in any way damaging the tenant's position. The landlord under this system would be entitled to file in court a verified application, stamped as a plaint, praying for the recovery by distraint of any arrears of rent due to him on account of any instalments of the preceding 12 months. He would be required to file with his application *prima facie* proof that the rent demanded was the rent payable in previous years or, if a higher rent, that it had been accepted in writing by the defaulting tenant. The Court would upon this application issue process against the crops of the tenant and distrain for the amount of the arrear. Due opportunity would be given to the tenant of objecting or paying up the claim; and the landlord would be subject to penalties for misstatements and illegalities. But as the process of distraint would in consideration of the fees paid, be conducted through the court officers, there would be but small opening for illegality of any kind. It would of course be necessary to retain a power in the hands of Government of suspending this special procedure in very bad years. The chief objections urged against a summary procedure by suit followed by a decree would be met by a procedure of this kind. Its effect would probably be to prevent the accumulation of arrears of rent almost entirely, a result which is desirable in the interests of both tenant and landlord. If a landlord allows his tenants' arrears to accumulate for over a year, he cannot complain if he is referred to a regular suit as the means of realizing them. This question of summary procedure is one on which the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to have the advice of your Association.

The idea of special Rent Courts is good, but it will not remedy the evils complained of. What is wanted is the simplification of the procedure, and in our opinion the procedure of the Putni Regulation may well be substituted for the present cumbrous, dilatory and technical procedure. It should be borne in mind that the Government is pledged to the simplification of the procedure for the trial of rent-suits. It was with that view the amendment of the Rent-law had been originally undertaken, but the Rent Commission, without paying sufficient heed to that primary object, have proposed radical changes in the substantive law, and have also complicated the procedure. Every facility ought to be given to the realization of current rents, and nothing, we are of opinion, is better calculated to further that object than the procedure of the Putni Regulation. The Rent Commission proposed to abolish the law of distraint, but the Lieutenant-Governor seems to be willing to retain it with certain safe-guards. At present the law of distraint is practically a dead letter in Bengal Proper. It is now fettered by so many restrictions that a rent-receiver finds it extremely difficult to work

it in practice. We would recommend the modifications which the British Indian Association had proposed in their letter to Government of October 1877. They suggested *firstly*, that crops may be declared liable to distraint when ripe for cutting as well as when gathered in; *secondly*, that crops standing on the land on account of which the rent is due, whether belonging to the defaulter or his under-tenant or to a joint family, when specific shares, if separated, have not been recorded in the zemindar's sherista, may be liable to distraint; and that in case the crops belong to the under-tenant and the same be sold in satisfaction of the zemindar's demand, the under-tenant should be authorized to recover the value of the produce from his immediate superior holder by deducting from his rent or otherwise, and that he (the under-tenant) should have the power to deposit the rent for which the distraint is made, and thus obtain release of his crops. The last mentioned provision is necessary, because a recusant tenant not unfrequently urges a false plea that he has let the land to an under-tenant, and nothing is easier than to make good such a plea.

We have made the above suggestions in the hope of promoting a fair compromise between the Government and the landed classes on the subject. We do not know how far the latter will agree with us, but we are convinced that while the Lieutenant Governor is strong on the question of tenant-right he seems to be willing to make reasonable concessions on other points. It cannot be denied that His Honor's proposals are far more reasonable and moderate than those of the Rent Commission.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

THE beauty of Sir John Strachey's policy in the matter of the cotton duties has been already patent. Its moral effects are gradually developing themselves. Tempted by the bait of "no duty" on cotton goods containing no yarn of a higher number than 30s, certain manufacturers have been mixing with them goods of a finer quality and thus evading the duty. The importers here are consequently being put to much trouble, inconvenience and hardship. The Customs Collector must act according to law, and so he imposed a fine upon certain importers for passing dutiable cloths as duty-free, because there was admixture of coarse and fine yarns in them. The importers complained that they were helpless, because they made the declaration required by law according to the manufacturer's certificate. They appealed to the Board, and subsequently to the local Government. The Lieutenant Governor ruled that the Customs Collector was legally right, but that he should exercise his discretion temperately, that the penalty should be levied if the cloths contained more than 2 per cent. of fine yarn or entire pieces of the same yarn. His Honor was of opinion that the penalty must be levied, notwithstanding the *bona fides* of the importer, inasmuch as the manufacturer could be reached only through the importer. The Government of India has reviewed the orders of the Bengal Government and laid down a different principle altogether as regards the imposition of the penalties. In the first place the President in Council remarks:

> In determining whether cloth does contain finer yarn, due allowance should be made for the custom of the trade as to the numbering and testing of yarn. It is extremely difficult to spin yarn either of perfectly even thickness or to the exact number intended, and it is believed that it is the practice, when part of an order turns out coarser, to make up the right "number" by spinning the rest finer than the number ordered. So long as the buyer gets the right weight and the right number of yards to his bundle, &c., a variation of one or two numbers each way within the denomination is not much regarded. Weavers, who deal with raw yarn, usually wrap seven as a "skein," that is to say a whole hank at a time, and take the average. In Custom-house testing where the yarn must first be unravelled from the piece, this cannot be done; but a reasonable allowance for variations of a number or two each way should, in the opinion of His Honour the President in Council, be made before it is held that goods are intentionally made of a yarn of a higher number than 30s.

In the second place the President in Council agrees in the view that "the Collector has not to decide upon the intention of the person wrongly describing the goods, and that the imposition of the penalties allowed by the law cannot be confined to cases in which fraud is established." But on the other hand, His Honor in Council says, penalties should not be imposed, indiscriminately, in every case of misdescription. A wide discretion is left to the Collector by Section 167, Clause 37. of the Sea Customs Act, and in ordinary cases of misdescription it will suffice simply to levy duty upon the goods. At the same time the President in Council adds that "he is not prepared to say that the discovery of even more than 2 per cent. of finer yarn in such goods would necessitate a penalty. On the other hand, if the goods so declared are found to be made wholly of yarn finer by even one number than 30s., or of finer yarn so blended with exempted numbers as to affect their general character, nothing short of the clearest demontration that the declaration was *bona fide*, should avert confiscation and fine." This ruling is equitable enough. If the importer acts on good faith, it is but fair that he should not be hardly dealt with. He makes declaration on the manufacturer's certificate, and how is he to know whether the latter has played any trick in manufacturing the cloth or packing it? But in the meantime the interests of revenue will suffer. The point raised by the Lieutenant-Governor that the manufacturer can be reached only through the importer is not met. If the importer be released on the manufacturer's certificate, and he ought to be so released in equity, the manufacturer, who is in the United Kingdom, necessarily goes scot-free. The result is that a premium is held out to fraud and the interests of revenue are materially sacrificed. Such is the outcome of the cotton policy of Sir John Strachey! And our worthy Finance Minister declared that in reducing the cotton duties the Government had acted with an eye to the interests of India! There are two ways open to Government to rectify this defect. Either the duties remitted should be restored, which considerations of equity and sound policy demand, or Her Majesty's Government should be invited to pass a law putting the responsibility upon the manufacturer in mixing fine yarns in coarse cloths. We have heard that cases have occurred, in which entire pieces of fine yarn have been packed with coarse cloths in the same bale; of course the importer is helpless and quite innocent, and he ought not to be punished for the bad faith of the manufacturer, but by letting him off the interests of revenue are sacrificed. We are exceedingly sorry that the Government should have deliberately tempted the manufacturer to commit frauds of this kind, but it is now a vain regret. We would therefore urge that the co-operation of Her Majesty's Government should be sought for the punishment of the manufacturer.

THE REPORT OF THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

IX.

UNDER head VII. of their Report the Famine Commission deal with the question of local financial responsibility for famine relief. This question, the reader may remember, was raised in the memorable despatch addressed to Sir Richard Temple on 16th January, 1877, in his capacity of Famine Delegate in Southern India. Sir John Strachey, the author of that remarkable document, which completely reversed the famine policy of Lord Northbrook, laid down that "not only that the main portion of the charges incurred on Public Works which protect the people against famine, and which add greatly to their wealth should be borne by the people protected and benefited, and not by the general tax-payer, but also that every province ought, as far as may be practicable, to be held responsible for meeting the famines for which they suffer." Sir John Strachey, through Mr. T. C. Hope, distinctly told Sir Richard Temple that "until these principles are enforced, the only real security for wise and economical management will be wanting. When Local Governments and local officers understand that the inevitable consequence of unnecessary expenditure will be the imposition of heavy burdens upon their own people, and not upon those of other provinces, a powerful and most useful check upon extravagance will have been established." It is needless to say that the Famine Commission heartily approve of the principle of localising the cost of famine relief. They remark:—"There are obvious advantages in so localizing the cost of relief as to bring home to its administrators a sense of personal responsibility for its amount and the burden it creates. The guarantees for economy must be incomplete so long as the incidence of the charge is spread over an area so wide as its presence becomes virtually imperceptible, and so long as those who bear it have no power to keep it on their proper limits." They hold that this sense of responsibility would be most effectually quickened by meeting famine expenditure out of the proceeds of local taxation, and by administering the relief through representative members of the tax-paying body, themselves responsible for providing all needful funds. It is, however, only fair to say that the Commission recognize the insurmountable difficulties in the way of working this principle in respect to the whole of India at the present time. They admit that there are so many inequalities in the physical peculiarities, financial resources, material condition, and the stages of progress of the different provinces that a hard and farst rule will not be fair or equitable. This is satisfactory; but the Commission think that the principle of local financial responsibility can be applied on a modified scale in the manner announced in Sir John Strachey's supplementary Financial statement of 27th December, 1877, that is to say the Commission approve of the policy of raising a famine surplus of 1½ millions a year by additional taxation, and of the determination to apply this sum to the discharge of debt or to the prosecution of remunerative public works of anti-famine character, instead of constituting it into a separate fund specially reserved to meet the cost of famine relief. It is amusing to see the Famine Commission write in this strain, when they knew well that the so-called famine surplus had ceased to exist and that the proceeds of the taxes imposed under Sir John Strachey's Supplementary Financial Statement of 27th December, 1877, had been merged in the general revenues of the Empire. But the main business of General Richard Strachey and his Civilian colleagues was to vindicate the financial policy of Sir John Strachey. It is for this purpose that they go out of their way and defend the arrangements under which the retiring Finance Minister cleverly added a sum of 1½ millions to the general revenues, under the pretence of making provision for the cost of famine relief. Nothing can be more ridiculous than the Commission's defence of Sir John Strachey's policy respecting the famine fund. The thing is, that if local financial responsibility for famine relief is to be enforced, the finances of the Empire must be absolutely decentralized. Sir John Strachey's so-called decentralization system is, as the Maharaja Jotendromohun Tagore has happily said, only a "ticcadari" system. Its sole aim and end is to relieve the Imperial Treasury at the expense of Local Governments and Administrations, and to make the latter impose additional burdens on the people. So long as the finances of the Empire are not really decentralized, so long the financial responsibility for famine relief cannot be localized."

There is one point in which the Famine Commission have out-Stracheyed Strachey. Sir John Strachey, in raising an additional revenue of two millions per annum refrained from imposing new burdens on land in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and contented himself with enhancing the salt tax in those Presidencies. But the Famine Commission are not satisfied with this arrangement. They write: "The additional rates in land, which were imposed in Northern India in 1878 and in Bengal in the previous year, and which constitute one of the chief sources of the famine surplus of 1½ millions, were not extended to Madras and Bombay, partly for reasons which had reference to the position of those territories at the moment. The question now presents itself whether there are still grounds for considering that these provinces should be exempt from the burdens which have been imposed on the land elsewhere to aid in meeting the liabilities caused by famine expenditure, though, as the effects of the recent scarcity had

not passed off in 1878, and as the equalization of the salt duties then effected led to their increase in Madras and Bombay, it was naturally thought inexpedient at that time to extend the additional rates on land to these provinces. If the Government should be of opinion that the time has come when these considerations may be regarded as no longer operative, and that the additional rates could be imposed without placing undue pressure on the landholders, we think that the early adoption of such a measure would be expedient, and that its efficacy would be secured and the objections to it diminished by providing that the income obtained should form an addition to the provincial revenues to be specially and exclusively devoted to the prosecution of such works of a protective though not financially remunerative character as may be approved by the local Governments in those provinces and to be applied either in the form of direct grants, or of a guarantee to the Government of India of the interest on the capital provided by it for these undertakings." If Sir John Strachey had remained in office for a few months more he would, it requires no prophet to tell us, have most eagerly clutched at this suggestion. Happily for the people of Madras and Bombay, the adoption of the recommendation made by the Famine Commission rests with Major Evelyn Baring and Lord Ripon. They will not, we feel assured, give effect to the suggestion to impose additional rates on land in Madras and Bombay, without careful and mature consideration. The agricultural classes in those provinces cannot bear any new burdens. It is all very well to say that the assessments upon land underBritish rule are much lighter than the assessment under Native princes used to be. But though Native assessments were in theory heavier than those imposed by the British Government, they were in practice made lighter. The NativeGovernments were weak, and the organization of their tax-collecting machinery was defective in the extreme. Then, the land revenue was, under Native rule, paid in kind. The *actual* produce of the land used to be estimated by a punchayet and then divided on the spot between the ruling power and the cultivator. But under British rule the *fixed* amount must be paid in cash within a prescribed period whether the land has yielded any crops or not. The statement that the assessment upon land under British rule is light cannot, therefore, bear examination. Moreover, the land revenue demand already presses severely on the agricultural classes in Madras and Bombay. In the latter Presidency the assessment absorbs about 50 per cent of the net produce, which is generally over-estimated, and the revenue demand in Madras is notoriously the heaviest in India. We hope Lord Ripon and Major Baring will take these facts into careful consideration before acting on the suggestion of the Famine Commission.

DISCOVERY IN EXCELSIS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

EX ORIENT 'LUX. The wise men came from the East and no mistake. They come so still. That is an only rule without exception. The invariability amounts to a law of nature. If we remember that the gentle fanatic or visionary Chaitanya was the scion of a Sylhet family of emigrants at Nuddea, we may cease to wonder that most of the poor followers of the Prophet Chunder Sen or, birds of the same feather, the gaping admirers of Professor Dave K. Sen hail from beyond the Brahmapooter. That Ultima Thule is fertile in genius. In that Happy Land, whatever may be the famine in mental and physical resources in general, there is enough and to spare of activity and originality. In those children of the morning sun, courage has actually developed into temerity. The self-unconsciousness of perfect enlightenment and true greatness has, to be sure, absolutely extinguished the sense of humour. The compensation is, however, magnificent. The skill of their neighbours the Chinese has passed into a proverb in Asia. But the grandsons of Brahma (sons of Brahmaputra) beat hollow all races in invention. Why, discovery seems to be their daily occupation, for novelty has for them irresistible attraction. Mr. Fergusson holds that the children of Tur are the fathers of architecture. Dr. Hunter is convinced that with them originated the religious curiosities of Sivaism and other forms of phallic worship. In our day they are of course the stoutest champions of man-worship. It is in and about that quarter that the spectacle of a religion without God arose. It was in the East that the Tantras were manufactured; it is at Kamrup that the development of Bamacharism has its home. Nor is their aptitude for mythology confined to religion. Half a century ago it was reported that the gentle Arcadians of Vicrampore often turned up in their fields veritable kohinoors. One find at least was valued at near half a lac. But having planted Golconda in their neighbourhood, our Eastern friends proceedod to make California at home. Gold was discovered in the alluvion of Sonargong. A learned Theban, one of the linguists and savants patronized by the Oriental Translation Fund, commenting upon the Geographical Works of Sadek Isphahani, solemnly testifies to having seen a ring made of the beautiful Sonargong gold, mentioning names and dates. Indeed, the learned gentleman's veracity is no more to be questioned than the veracity of that other commentator who in an elaborate Latin note, in evidence of spectres and goblins, cites Knickerbocker's History of New York.

Wonders, however, will not cease. The most notable achievement in the East has just been made by an Eastern Bangal genius, who to his infinite surprise finds himself a Political officer on the Frontier. From the creation of the Tipperah Political Agency, after the Lushai expedition, it had been in charge of a Covenanted officer, civil or military. In time all grounds for maintaining the establishment disappeared. The press drew the attention of Government to it as a sinecure. Government called for opinions, and every body agreed it was a sinecure and a superfluity. Government accepted the view, but the ways of Government are inscrutable, and instead of making a saving by abolishing it altogether, they proposed to maintain it under an uncovenanted officer, that is at a sacrifice of efficiency, at much the same cost, and, we may add, to little purpose. We have never been slow to recognize the claims of the Uncovenanted, but it would be foolish to deny the general superiority of what may be called the commissioned Civil and Military officers, in education and tone. None but men of rare faculties and accomplishments can well succeed above their training, and the Great Uncovenanted has had as yet no peep into—to say nothing of knowledge of—the political and diplomatic department. The system by which some Native States on the Bengal frontiers are in direct communication with the Viceroy and others under the Government of Bengal is vicious in the extreme. The evils of the system are, however, softened, if not wholly avoided, by the appointment of superior military and civil officers. It was truly enough determined that there was no necessity for a Political Agent at Agartala, but the reform stopped of its legitimate conclusion when instead of the abolition of the office it was left in inferior hands. It was in an evil moment that Govenment decided to thrust on Deputy Magistrates the robes of office of a Samuells or a Power. Still the Government of India hankered for a European of the Subordinate Executive Service. The Government of Bengal, seemingly wanting faith in (what in obedience to Mr. Branson we suppose we must call) Junior Europeans, insisted on a Deputy of mature years and large experience. But the absolutely ridiculous was attained when one of the lucky wights of Sir George Campbell's Native Civil Service, a *quandom* schoolmaster in the country, whose Calcutta and Delhi and Bombay and Paris and London have been Dacca, whose chief merit is that of having curried favor with the eccentric Burra Saheb Beames (whose certificate is regarded by all who know inversely,)—was pitchforked into what, if ever intended for the Uncovenanted, ought to have been reserved as a prize appointment to reward exceptional accomplishments and merit with. But more of this hereafter. Let us to-day content ourselves with noticing the great achievement by which this fortune's favorite has signalized his entrance into office. He has discovered a genuine mare's nest. There is a famous passage in Minkejuddin Seraj—the great contemporary authority—to the effect that in 1245 the infidels of Chengis Khan came up to the gates of Gour. Historians and antiquarians have these many years been puzzled by this apparently impracticable and wholly unlikely incursion of the Tartars into Bengal. Since then nothing more astounding in this line has been heard of—not excepting even the gold diggings of Sonargong—than the political information conveyed to his Government by Mr. Beames' "educated native" *protege*. When natives copy the vices of Europeans they usually do it with a vengeance. We should, therefore, not be surprised that the annual report of this prodigy of a Bangal diplomat exhibits the last stage of the Anglo-Indian Russophobia. The Political Babu actually sees the omnipresent Northern Bear in the quiet hamlets of Sylhet.

NOTES OF TRAVEL IN THE N. W. P.

BY A TRAVELLER.

II

You see while many an Englishman have not only seen these wonderful remains of ancient architecture and written books after books describing in glowing language the still existing unsurpassed beauty of these ruins, a native of rank, possessed of wealth also, did not turn his eye toward them. I have heard that even Americans before General Grant crossed the Atlantic saw these grand Indian Monuments. It is even said that 60,000 Americans crossed the Atlantic during the passing year to see England. What a pitiable contrast between a European and a Native. I would say that any person to whatever nationality he may belong, who can come away without visiting these ruins in and around Dehli, must be possessed of a mind in the language of Addision extremely "dull and lumpish." I can scarcely conceive of a mind which would not feel deep interest in visiting these objects which are at once indescribably pleasing to the eye, charming to the imagination, and reflective to the mind and historical in character and afford a wide field for contemplation and instruction. Nobody can return after visiting the ruins without heaving a deep sigh that even the remotest descendants of the mighty geniuses who built, adorned and decorated old and new Dehli, should be no more.

These ruins, however magnificent they might be, furnish most convincing proofs that an empire, however extended, in area but not founded upon justice, toleration and affection of the people, always stands upon quicksand and is doomed to come to an end. Whatever might have been the glories of the Mahomedan empire it had not with rare exceptions a strong hold upon the affection of the people. Misrule was the rule, peace and order as they now happily prevail, were quite foreign to the land; the religious feelings of the people and the honor of the highest families were oftentimes cruelly and most wantonly violated as instanced by the conversion of Bisheshur's Mundir into a mosque and the marriage of Akbar with the princesses of Rajpootana; however tolerant it might otherwise have been. Change again is the order of nature, which ought to convince mighty and ambitious potentates, sighing for extended empire, of the utter vanity of human wishes and aspirations and the mutability of all human concerns. Our own Magad, Putalipootra, Hustina Indroprastha and Ujein can now with difficulty be identified. Carthage, Greece, Rome, and Babylon do no doubt exist, but where are their ancient glories? Here at Dehli and Agra were born mighty kings and emperors, who conquered and reigned on the vast continent of Hind the magnificence, grandeur and splendour of whose capitals, yet remain unsurpassed and which have given to India the sobriquet of the "Barbaric and gorgeous East." But alas! with the exception of a few insignificant relations of ancient emperors of Dehli, on receipt of a pittance of state charity of Rs. 5, 4, a month, I believe Bahadoor Shah's only son, now at Rangoon gets Rs. 30 a month, not a single soul can be traced claiming direct ancestry from the too many otherwise glorious houses that flourished at one time in India, who now lie quietly buried under magnificient tombs and sepulchres.

Well I must no longer wax into strains philosophic and antiquarinic, (allow me to coin a word) but name the principal places of interest I saw, which I strongly recommend my educated countrymen of Bengal to fly up and see.

Having provided myself with a copy of a new guide to Dehli by Capt Harcourt, I left Dehli, by the Cashmere gate through which the British Army had entered and reoccupied Dehli during the mutiny. At a couple of miles' distance from this gate is the *Junter Mundir* or an observatory erected by Joy Singh more than 100 years ago. Driving on 3 miles more I came to the Masoleum of Subdar Jung, Minister of Emperor Ahmed Shah. It is situated in a garden. Driving on further to the west, I arrived at the *Kootub Minar*, the highest pillar in the world, being about 340 ft. in height said to have been erected by emperor Altumush, for the crier to summon the faithful to prayers. The Hindoo version of the origin of the pillar, however, was that Prithee Rao the last Hindu King of Dehli, had a favorite daughter who would not touch her daily meals until she had sighted the Jumuna in the morning, it being about 10 miles distant from *Kootub*. Capt Harcourt also in his new guide to Dehli, mentions this Hindu tradition. Close to the Kootub is the Bhootkhana or temple house of Prithee Rao standing over 700 years and to the west of this is his fort called the Lalkote or the red-stone fort. The remains of this can still be seen. Within the compound of the Bhootkhana stand the cast iron pillars described to be 50 ft. in height a portion of which lies buried in earth. It is a Hindoo work executed A. D, 319. There are inscriptions upon this pillar in Pali character I believe describing its origin. At a little distance from the Kootub is a Bawooli or well excavated by a Mahomedan which is about 90 ft deep. As soon as I approached it a dozen volunteers of the ages ranging from 12 to

30 came forward to jump down and up for the trifle of a pice, and before I had time to ask any one to attempt this venture, down jumped two little fellows legs as under one after the other, followed by a third to each of whom I gave a pice. The number soon increased but to me the sight was anything but agreeable, so I declined to have the Tamasha repeated; after visiting the other ruins in the neighbourhood too numerous to be mentioned I went to the Nizamuddin's tomb in front of which, was the marble tomb of the celebrated Ameer Khusroo, known in Bengal as Meer Khusroo, the far-famed poet and songster, whose songs are still sung with pride and listened to with pleasure all over India. I made some enquiry about the tomb of the celebrated Tan Sen, who had become a Mahomedan afterwards; I heard, however, that he lies buried in Gwalior. Meer Khusroo is believed by many to have been the inventor of the well known musical instrument the *Setara* or an instrument of 3 wires. I next visited Humayoon's sepulchre, which is 3 miles distant from Dehli close to the village of *Arubki Serai*. It is a splendid sight to look at, and has acquired a greater renown because it was here where when the British Army entered Dehli, the old and last titular emperor Bahadoor Shah fled and followed by his sons. I heard that a relation of theirs furnished clue to Major Hodson who dragged out the latter and marched them before the Dehli Kotowali and there pinioned and shot them with a carabine with his own hand, every one in and around Dehli, asseverated, the innocence of the sons of poor Bahadoor Shah. To constant offers of his ancestral Kingdom his consistent reply was I am "*Fakeer*," and I have nothing to do with empires or Kingdoms or territorial ascendancy. Everything was however done in his name and his sons daily accompanied the troops to the ramparts of Delhi and leaving them there to fight, returned to the palace and betook to playing Setars and the *Tubla* I heard all these from eye witnesses. I last visited the celebrated Jumna Musjid which still accommodates 1700 of the faithful prayers. I also visited our ancient Indroprastha now called Ferozabad where there is a pillar called Feroze Shah's lat. It is a pillar said to have been originally erected by King Asoka. I also visited the Dehli Museum in which among other things is seen an imperial cloth turban.

Before leaving Dehli I witnessed a scene too familiar to every Bengali, viz the iniquities of crimping coolies or emigrants. A batch of 30 intended emigrants were brought and ushered into the depot and scarcely had they been there for half an hour when commenced the usual process of tutoring. I heard that the Deputy Commissioner of Dehli is very particular in his examination of the coolies and that he too often succeeds capitally in detecting the tricks of the recruiters. Compared with Bengal and Behar, the North Western Provinces villages are sparingly inhabited. Whatever therefore be the needs of the colonies, they can ill-afford to allow their children to be sent across the ocean and seas. As soon as therefore the wretches were at a little rest each and every one of them was made to stand and listen to and answer the following questions.

Wherefrom are you come?	(Kahasey Aya.)
Where are you going?	(Kaha Jaga.)
Where do you go for present?	(Avi Kaha Jaga.)
How do you travel?	(Kistowse Jaga.)
What wages you would get?	(Kea tulub milaga.)
Have you come of your own free will or have been decoyed away?	(Toom Raji hoke Aya Kea Fooslake Lyaya.)
Have you made yourself thoroughly acquainted with all the particulars and then agreed to go?	(Toom Sub hal achhi Terse duriapt wakid hoke raje hooya.)

They were made to repeat the answers over and over to these and other questions. Say what the advocates of emigration colonial or inland say the system of recruiting coolies is faulty in the extreme; myself and Mr. Ghose the Barrister can give you a fund of information on the subject, which will startle many. The teaching of the sacred writers of the Hindoos are "one's mother" and the land of his birth are objects superior to Heaven.

From Dehli, I went to Ulwar, it is an independent territory. The Railway Station has that name. It is a nice place to look at being surrounded by hills. The Maharaja's little army is quartered in a fort on the top of a petty high hill. He has a palace too, called the Moti doongree on the top of another hill, close to which is a very fine garden nice and neat also, the Maharaja has here another palace, where he lives and holds his Court. By the kindness of His Highness' Minister Lala Sriram of Dehli, I visited His Highness's palaces, his *Shis mchal* armoury, Sanskrit library and a splendid oval shaped silver table manufactured by his workmen of which Hamilton & Co., and Cook Kelvey & Co., of our city may be justly proud. There is an ingenious contrivance attached below this table by which you can see something moving like the flow of little streams in the body of the table. Lord Lytton when he visited Ulwar greatly admired this work of native art. I saw also some excellent guns manufactured by His Highness's workmen. I was shown two swords each valued at Rs. 20000 and also a dagger which at first appeared to be of one blade, but when expanded I could see three.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Maharani Shurnomoye has with her wonted liberality subscribed Rs. 5000 to the Patriotic Fund.

THE WHOLE of last week the public were in great anxiety about the health of the Viceroy. Last Monday it was given out that His Excellency's symptoms were bad, and that some of the best doctors in Calcutta had been sent for. Dr. Payne, who was at Bankipore, was ordered to proceed immediately, and Drs. Macleod and Maconnell were also deputed. In the meantime there was an improvement in the health of the Viceroy, and the orders to Drs. Macleod and Maconnell were countermanded. Alternate news of improvement and relapse kept up the anxiety in the public mind to the highest pitch. The last bulletins, which we give below, are assuring enough:

Calcutta 18th December.—The following telegram was received from Allahabad in Calcutta at 3-36 P. M. to-day (Saturday):—Since yesterday there has been a marked improvement in His Excellency's condition.

The following telegram was received from Allahabad at 2 P. M. Sunday. Viceroy slept well during the night, and is making satisfactory progress.

We believe His Excellency is on a fair way to recovery. This gratifying news we have no doubt will be received with rejoicing throughout the country. We hear that His Excellency is expected to come to Calcutta in the first week of January.

A FEW weeks ago we drew attention to certain high-handed doings of Mr. Cooke, Officiating Magistrate of Balasore, which drove Kumar Boykantnath Dey, Honorary Magistrate, and Vice-Chairman of the Road Cess and Municipal Committees, to whose patriotic and energetic exertions Balasore is much indebted, to the extreme step of resigning his honorary appointments. The papers were laid before the Lieutenant Governor, and we are glad to learn that His Honor has strongly censured the conduct of Mr. Cooke and ordered his transfer from Balasore. Kumar Boykantnath Dey has been asked to withdraw his resignation. Mr. Beadon goes back to Balasore, and his return is hailed with delight by the people of the district.

THERE seems to be great excitement among the Sonthals. Our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* gives the fullest particulars of the movement amongst them. He has received the following telegram on the subject:

Raneegunge, December 17th, 13h. 40m.

Three days ago, the Magistrate of Jamtara sentenced one man to six months' imprisonment and three more to the sessions, for impeding the census-taking.

The Magistrate's house was burnt the same night. The Magistrate and the other officials ran to the Railway station and telegraphed for help.

The Missionaries were not molested. Eight Volunteers kept sentry for one night.

The Volunteers from all the stations were warned to be ready.

These orders have now been countermanded.

The disturbance is abating.

A large police force and some native troops are on duty day and night.

The excitement among the Sonthals, our contemporary says, is due to two causes, the License tax and the Census. These are we believe secondary causes, but the primary cause if we are informed aright is different. For some months past as we hear a Hindu *Fakir* has been preaching the Hindu religion to them, and exhorting them to kill their pigs and chickens, which they did; he instilled some ideas into their heads, which recalled to their minds their old ideas of supremacy. The Sonthals gave out that the country was theirs to the border of the Ganges. Ignorant and superstitious as they are their minds were much exercised by the census operations. They were required to fill in the returns with the names of their females and children to which they strongly objected. There were gatherings here and there, which talked sedition; the Deputy Commissioner tried to remonstrate with them, but they were defiant; they or some budmashes, taking advantage of their temper, set fire to the house of the Deputy Magistrate at Jamtara. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Oldham, has acted with great firmness; he arrested some ringleaders and removed them to Deoghur, the chief man among them had tried to escape by jumping out of the Railway carriage, but the Police Jumadar in attendance immediately caught him. Armed Police has been sent to the Sonthal districts, and two companies of Infantry have also been ordered to proceed immediately. The Government is justly determined to deal with the misguided people gently, but it is at the same time taking precautionary measures to guard against any outbreak. Sir Ashley Eden was the Civil Officer with the force which suppressed the Sonthal rising in 1854, and understands the temper of the Sonthals thoroughly. We dare say a conciliatory policy will speedily bring them round.

ANOTHER story of the iron vessel and earthen vessel! Mr. Moseley, who made himself notorious at Malda by his high-handed proceedings is now Magistrate of Moorshedabad. In that district there is a poor Deputy named Babu Atul Chunder Chatterjea, in charge of the subdivision of Jungypore, who has a bad habit of paying more regard to law and to his own conscience than to the freaks of his official superiors. An Indigo-planter flourishing in that sub-division charged some ryots with cattle-rescue on his grounds, and the Deputy Magistrate punished them by fining them. The blue gentleman was evidently not satisfied with the decision of the Deputy Magistrate, and had perhaps complained against him to the District Magistrate, who in a semi-official note directed his Deputy to sentence offenders so charged to imprisonment; the latter had no option in the matter, but having conscientious scruples noted in his judgment that he had passed the sentence of imprisonment in lieu of fine in obedienee to the order of the Magistrate. His decision was appealed against, and the Sessions Judge remitted the sentence of imprisonment, making remarks perhaps privately to the Magistrate, about his attempt to influence the Deputy in the administration of justice. The Magistrate as might be supposed did not like the exposure, and whilst on tour sent for the Deputy to his boat, questioned him about his judgment, and remarked that it was "pure *budzati*," as if his subordinate was a menial servant. The Deputy, though an earthen vessel, did not keep quiet, but reported in a demi-official note the whole matter to the Commissioner, Mr. Monro, who returned it to him, directing him to submit his complaint through the Magistrate. The Deputy has done so, and the Magistrate in forwarding his representation has remarked that he did not mean any insult by using the word "budzati," which he understood in the sense of continued obstinacy or perverseness. Strange to say that the Commissioner in sending up the case to Government has given his opinion that the Deputy is guilty of gross insubordination and ought to be degraded one step in the service. The case is now before the Lieutenant-Governor, and the public are curious to know His Honor's orders. We need not fear the result; we are confident that Sir Ashley Eden will do strict justice in the matter. But it will not be enough to vindicate the Deputy or castigate the Magistrate. A general circular ought to be issued against the not unfrequent habit of certain District Magistrates of tampering with the judicial discretion of their Deputies.

WE ARE glad to observe that our appeal to the districts to bestir themselves about the Rent Bill has not been made in vain. Behar has set a noble example. East Bengal has spoken through Dacca. We have received the following telegraphic account of the Dacca Meeting:

Dacca, 13th December.—A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the landholders of East Bengal and their representatives was held yesterday, at 2 P. M., in the Northbrook Hall, to protest against the draft Rent Bill. Nawab Ashanullah presided. Some long and animated speeches were made.

The first resolution, moved by Sadut Ali Khan, of Atia Mymensing, and seconded by Babu Parvati Sunker Roy o Teota, was to the following effect:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, the draft of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law of landlord and tenant in Bengal, prepared by the Rent Law Commission, is of a character calculated to revolutionize the whole system of land tenure in this coutry; that the Bill, though originally intended to help the landholders in realising their dues, will practically throw innumerable difficulties in the way of realisation of rent; that it virtually takes away from the landholders their property in land, and creates a class of middlemen who will press on the cultivator of the soil; that there are sections in the Bill, which if passed into law, will throw most Zemindars into arrears, and set tenants against landlords, and landlords against tenants."

The whole meeting was of opinion that the present agitation to amend the substantive rent law is entirely new, and is an offshoot of the original proposal to afford facilities for the realisation of rent, that there are no circumstances, at least in Bengal, justifying an immediate change in the substantive law of rent. Act X of 1859 affords sufficient protection to the ryot against oppression, and has made him the stronger of the two. The tenants in Bengal are happy, contented and prosperous. This is a patent fact and is admitted even by Sir Ashley Eden. The present relations between the two classes are cordial and friendly. There is no necessity for such laws that would give free scope for litigation, and rouse the worst passions. The Road Cess and the Public Works Cess press heavily on the Zemindars, and it was they who asked for additional facilities for the realisation of rent. If that cannot be done without bringing in fresh complications, no attempt at legislation should be made, for interference will do more harm than good.

The sense of the meeting was particularly against the arbitrary creation of a new class of tenure-holders, the extension

of the right of occupancy and of its legal incidents, the elaborate system of sub-infeudation which the Bill sanctions, the chapter on co-parceners and the utter absence in the Bill of adequate provisions for the easier realisation of rent.

A Memorial was adopted and a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, was appointed to have the Memorial duly signed and submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor :—Nawab Ashanullah Khan Bahadur, Kumar Rajendro Narain Roy, Rajah Surji Kant Acharji, Rajah Shama Sunker Roy, Babus Keshub Chunder Acharji, Ram Chunder Banerji, Protab Chunder Banerji, Brojo Cumar Roy, Rup Lall Dass Srinath Roy, Srinath Bose, Kali Prosono Ghose, Mohini Mohun Dass, Anand Chunder Roy, Radhica Mohun Brsak, Koylash Chunder Sen, Parbati Sunker Roy, Shama Prosad Roy and Moulvi Gholam Mustafa with Babu Purna Chunder Banuerji, Secretary.

Dacca has acted its part well as the representative district of Eastern Bengal. The other districts are also speaking out. A meeting was held at Mymensing on the 12th instant to consider the Rent Bill. A correspondent informs us that the chair was taken by Raja Surjikant Acharjee Bahadur and that the principal speaker was Babu Keshubchunder Acharjee Chowdry. The meeting strongly condemned the Bill, and resolved to petition the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject. There were three European landholders present, of whom Mr. T. F. Kellonas was the spokesman. He said that if the Bill be passed into law, it will sow perpetual discord between the zemindar and the ryot.

On the same day a meeting was held at Hooghly, of which we have received the following account :

On Sunday the 12th December at 2½ P. M. a public meeting of the landholders of the Hooghly District was held at the instance of Babu Lalita Mohan Singha of Shibpur and three other zemindars, in the hall of the Hooghly Branch School, for the purpose of considering what if any steps should be taken in regard to the Draft Rent Bill. Babu Navakrishna Mukherjea of Otterpara was in the chair. Babu Purna Chandra Mukherjea zemindar, Babu Lalita Mohan Singh also a zemindar, Babu Hara Chandra Ghosh Ex-Deputy Collector, Babu Ishwar Chandra Das Pleader, and the Chairman addressed the meeting.

The following Resolutions were adopted :

1. That in the opinion of the meeting several of the Provisions of the Draft Rent Bill trench upon the vested rights of the landholders, and further that if passed into law, they will complicate the relations of landlord and tenant, increase litigation, and do immense injury to both the landholder and the ryot.

2. That a memorial be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor pointing out the various objectionable features of the Bill and praying for a thorough remodelling of the same before it is introduced into the Council and also for giving the landholders some facilities in recovering their rents such as the Government has in its own Khas Mehals.

3. That the under-mentioned gentlemen with power to add to their number be formed into a Committee for the purpose of drafting and settling the memorial, and for taking steps for the presentation of the same to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor : Babus Lalit Mohun Singha, Poorna Chandra Mukherjea, Hara Chandra Ghosh, Upendra Narayan Nundi, and Moulvie Ashrufooddin.

The Meeting broke up at about 5 o'clock with thanks to the Chair.

We hope other districts will be up and doing.

WE HAVE received the following letter from our Krishnaghur correspondent :

Krishnaghur folks are now busily occupied with two very important things, the one being an Agricultural Exhibition to be held on the 2nd of February next and the other to organize measures for affording relief to the suffering poor of Krishnaghur and the district generally. Looking to the alarming mortality amongst the poor people of the district, who are dying daily by thousands without any medical relief ; the second movement is more worthy of public support than the first. The last movement should have taken place long ere this had it not been for the supreme indifference on the part of the local officials and gentry. However on the principle " better late than never" we have to thank most sincerely the originators of this movement headed by Baboo Omeshchunder Dutt, and Gyanendra Lal Roy. By way of example Baboo Omeshchunder Dutt has headed the subscription with Rs. 100. This gentleman's charity was conspicuously shown by his liberal contribution to the B. Relief fund. But let that pass.

The meeting for giving charitable relief will be held on Friday next under the presidency of Dr Bensly, Civil Surgeon of the station in consequence of the absence of the Magistrate on winter inspection tour. It is hoped that both the Krishnaghur public and Mufussil zemindars will come forward handsomely to help the project in question. Outside assistance is also respectfully solicited. To such an important matter the entire sympathy and energy of the whole town should have been *exclusively* devoted, but public opinion is geographically divided, between these two projects, it is apprehended this charity affair will not command full success. Of the merits and demerits of these two projects I leave your readers to judge. There is time for every thing a time for merry-making and festivity and a time for mourning. The exhibitionists would have done well not to hold the exhibition this year and to concentrate their united efforts for giving medical relief to the poor but what is done is done and can not be recalled. The Magistrate has sided with both the parties and it is hoped both the projects in question will be carried to a successful issue.

With the senior pleaders at the head of the Agricultural Exhibition, it is sure to command a certain amount of success ; and with Professor Omeshchundra at the head of the charity movement, it might command with the assistance of the pleaders generally a similar amount of success. Let Krishnaghur folks remember that union is strength and let them combine for what is good and holy. Executive indifference is to be lamented but now that the movement has been set on foot let them not remain inactive in the matter.

An Agricultural Exhibition in Krishnaghur at this time of disease and distress would be a cruel mockery. We have seen a protest against the movement signed by the chief residents of the town, which, we are told, was presented to the promoters of the exhibition, but, we are sorry to learn, it has had no effect.

AS WE announced a few weeks ago Sir John Strachey was honored with a valedictory address —the only one he received—from the Anglo-Oriental College of Allyghur. In reply Sir John said a good many soothing words to the Mahomedan community, and distributed compliments with no stinted hand all round. He began by praising Sir Salar Jung for his " most princely and enlightened munificence," though he was a leading member of the Government, which brought the oriental statesman into disgrace. Of the Newab of Rampore he said, " my friend, His Highness the Nawab of Rampore has, by the liberal and sympathetic support, not only given proof of his interest in Mahomedan education but he has thereby added in my opinion fresh evidence of that loyalty to the British Government by which his family has long been distinguished." And the father of the present Newab, whose family has long been distinguished for " loyalty to the British Government," was if we recollect aright deposed by his great master and patron, Lord Lawrence. To the Mahomedan community Sir John paid this graceful compliment :

An educated Mussulman who remembers the Empire and the wisdom of Akbar, who sees the magnificent and unsurpassable monuments of taste and splendour that Delhi and Agra have to show, and calls to mind the past achievements of Mahomedans in this and other countries, in science and in literature, may well refuse to doubt the capacity of his people in any of the qualities which make nations great. They have lamentably fallen and their achievements are now, for the most part, of ancient date ; but I honor the Mahomedans for their pride of race and of religion, and I am sure that these feelings combined with those which education and knowledge give, will make them not only more honorable and manly, but better citizens and more loyal subjects. (Loud and continued cheers.)

To Syud Ahmed his compliments, though well deserved, knew no bounds. He thus acknowledged the liberality of his friend :—" At this our last visit to Allyghur, I and my wife and my son have been the guests of Syed Ahmed Khan in his refined and hospitable home. I shall not abandon the hope that we may some day be able to endeavour to repay to him in Europe, and to his son my friend Syud Mahmud, who is worthily following in the footsteps of his father, some part of the kindness and hospitality which they have given to us here." Sir John also professed sympathy for the people of this country. He remarked : " I shall always be glad that I have spent the best part of my life in your magnificent country, among a people for whom, whether Mahomedan or Hindu, I feel strong present regard and sympathy, and which I trust has reserved for it a happy future." We wish Sir John had given proofs of his " sympathy" with the people of the country in substantial acts and not in empty words. There is one point in the reply of Sir John, which has struck us not a little. He is believed to be a strong secularists, but he praised the Anglo-Oriental College of Allyghur, because " it possesses a strongly religious element." It is well said, " we live and learn."

WE HAVE already given some accounts of the ravages of the epidemic fever in the district of Nuddea. The tales which we continue to receive are really harrowing. We hear that in one Thanna Thebutta in Meherpore there were no less than 900 deaths, and in another Hauskhally 700 deaths in November last. There is no organized medical relief whatever. We have received from the Bengal Office a batch of official papers, from which it appears that the Presidency Commissioner, Mr. Monro, makes very light of the calamity. In his letter dated the 6th instant, Mr. Monro writes :

" I have not yet got the actual figures before me, but from enquiries which I made when lately at Kishnaghur, there is no doubt that many deaths have occurred. I think that the worst is now over, and that when the cold weather regularly sets in, as it is now doing, fever will disappear. The information which I have procured from various sources leads me to believe that it is already decreasing, and I do not think that any further measures of relief in the way of sending native doctors are needed. I have already taken measures to help the sick in the villages of the Nuddea estate. The Surgeon-General kindly complied at once with my request to send additional native doctors to be employed when necessary. I directed the Magistrate to stir up the zemindars to help their ryots, and when I had opportunity I personally spoke to them on the same subject. I have also told the Magistrate to report generally on the state of the people as regards health in his Weather and Crop Report which is regularly submitted.

The cause of this outbreak I take to be, not bad water or defective drainage in particular localities, but the peculiarity of the season.

But this report does not tally with the accounts of the residents. The apathy shewn by the local officers and Government, we are constrained to say, is simply culpable. We hope Mr. Peacock, who is back, will personally visit the district and adopt some energetic measures.

A BOMBAY MUNICIPAL matter of wider bearing and interest than the result of the late elections, which we propose to notice in our next, is the memorial which the Corporation is about to present to the Government of India protesting against the action of the Local Government in summarily deducting Rs. 15,000 from the Police grant, so as to checkmate the Bombay Corporation in their refusal to contribute this sum for the working of the Contagious Diseases Act. The Bombay Commissioners refused to make the grant, holding as we think rightly, that there are other forms of disease, which have a more pressing claim on their attention. This view did not suit Sir James Fergusson, and after making the threat, which was disregarded, he has now carried *it out* by deducting the amount he wants from the Government contribution to the Police. We see that in consequence at the last meeting of the Town Council a memorial to the Government of India against this most arbitary proceeding was decided upon. The result cannot be doubtful. A Viceroy who has already so plainly expressed the interest which not only he, but the Queen-Empress herself, takes in the advance of Municipal Government, is not likely to hesitate long over such a case of desperate despotism, and it will be a good thing for Sir James Fergusson's reputation that the matter should be settled summarily in this country. The present Government is not likely to tolerate a proceeding of the nature described, nor do we believe would the late Government have done so. This is fostering municipal self-government with a vengeance !

WITH REFERENCE to the high-handed doings of the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore, which we noticed last week, we hear that the Lieutenant Governor has called upon the Presidency Commissioner to make a report upon the subject.

THE OPENING programme of the Italian Circus was concluded last Saturday night. There was a bumper house on the occasion. This Company is strong in its natural history department. The feats of the performing Zebras, Bengal Royal Tigers and Bison were unique and elicited much applause. How they could be tamed and played with as if they were dogs and cats was really a wonder. A new series will commence from this week.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., LL.D., Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes :—" The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine ;

but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children ; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

LOCAL.

MINUTE OF THE FIRST OR PRELIMINARY MEETING OF THE ROMAN AKSHARA SABHA.

A preliminary meeting of this Society was held on Sunday the 29th November at No. 55 Park Street. The chair was taken by Rajah Harendra Krishna Bahadur. The gentlemen present were Pandit Mohesh Chandra Nyayaratna, Ram Sankar Sen Ray Bahadur, Babu Bhagabati Charn Chatterji, Pandit Hara Prasad Shastri, Babu Priyanath Mallik, Babu Bhuban Chandra Mukherji, Babu Dwarkanath Mitra, Babu Kedarnath Roy, Babu Aghor Chandra Hazara, Babu Rakhal Das Mukerji and Mr. J. F. Browne.

The object of the meeting was to settle a general scheme of action to be submitted hereafter to the approval of a general meeting of the Society.

Unanimous resolutions were passed to the effect:—

1st. That Diacritical marks must be invariably used to distinguish the short from the long *a* and to denote the cerebral letters ' t' d' r' and th' dh' rh.'

2nd. That no Diacritical marks were necessary to express the combinations *kht* and *khth* as they are invariably cerebral.

3rd. That no Diacritical marks were necessary to distinguish the guttural, palatal, cerebral and dental ns when combined with consonants of their own class.

4th. That long *a* should be represented for the present by accented a' and the cerebrals t th d dh r rh sh by the corresponding Roman letters with an apostrophe ; thus t' th' d' dh' r' rh' sh'—and this because the apostrophe could be found in every ordinary Roman fount

5th. That the Barga n's when not combined with consonants of their own class be represented by ng' n' 'n and n respectively.

6th. That Anuswara be represented by dental n except when it precedes a labial or ends a word when it should be denoted by the letter *m*.

7th. That ˙ or Bindu be denoted by the Bindu itself which can be found in every Bengali fount.

8th. That the combinations (1) and (2). be represented by ksh and jn and the combination (3) by *w* eg (4) hawate.

9th. That ai (5) as distinguished from (6) dipthong be expressed by ni *i. e.* by a and i with the trema sign e. g. haa

10th. That (7) be represented by c and (8) chhh ck.

Considerable discussion took place with reference to the following points :—

1st. As to whether the two Bengali ys (9) and (10) should be denoted by j and y respectively or should be indicated by y alone or by y' and y or by y and y'. On the one side etymologically weighty reasons were given for not using j for y. On the other side equally strong arguments were raised founded on phonetic grounds-it being urged that as (11) is always sounded as j it should be represented by j and that it was not reasonable to have two symbols for the same sound. A majority of the meeting held that y should be used for (12) and y for (13) Mr, Browne thought that j should be used for (14) and y for (15) but that if y is adopted for both (16) no diacritical marks should be used as it would be easy to frame rules shewing when the y is pronounced as j.

2nd. A very similar discussion arose as to the representation of (17) when sounded as b and when retaining more or less the sound of v as in dvara. On the one side it was argued on etymological grounds that (18) when it stands for the old Sanscrit (19) should be represented by b and when it stood for the old Sanscrit semi-vowel (20) by v. On the other side it was contended that only those persons who knew Sanscrit could say when the 21 stood for 22 (Petkata) or for 23 semi-vowel and that it was unreasonable to use two symbols for the same sound. A majority of the meeting held that b should only be used for 24 when it represented the Barga b.

3rd. Whether having due regard to the principles unanimously laid down by the meeting as described in the first portion of this minute diacritical marks should be invariably used or only used when there was a possibility of confusion e. g. in the cases of bina without and bina a lute gun quality and gun ganny bau arrow. ban spring tide, kul family and kul shore. It was argued on one side that it would not be always easy to tell when there was a possibility of confusion and that there would be an absence of completeness in transliteration. On the other hand it was urged that it would be easy to prepare a list of words in which confusion could occur, that as long as real phoneticism and absence of confusion are secured unnecessary marks should be dispensed with. A majority of the meeting were of opinion that though (as already decided by the meeting) diacritical marks were always necessary to distinguish a and cerebral t th d dh r rh there was no need absolutely to insist on other diacritical marks being used when no possible confusion could arise.

Owing to the lateness of the hour several other questions of importance could not be discussed and their consideration was postponed to a second preliminary meeting.

১ ক্ষ, ২ জ্ঞ, ৩ ঞ্জ, ৪ হওয়াতে, ৫ অই, ৬ ঐ, ৭ চ, ৮ ছ, ৯ য, ১০ য়, ১১ য, ১২ য, ১৩ য়, ১৫ য, ১৪ য়, ১৬ য's, ১৭ ব, ১৮ ব, ১৯ র, ২০ ব, ২১ ব, ২২ র, ২৩ ব, ২৪ ব.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 18th December, 1880.

There has hardly been any change for the better in our commercial markets during the closing of this week and operations have been confined within a narrow sphere.

Imports. Piece-Goods.—The little demand experienced in this market during the past week did not extend throughout the present and transactions been confined chiefly to Grey Shirtings of heavy makes. Dhooties and all other descriptions of cotton have been quite neglected.

Yarns.—This market exhibited more inactivity than any other, but it was not unusual as at this time of the season weavers generally retire from their spinning operations to those of harvesting on the fields toward the latter end of Poush. It is expected that there will be a better demand for yarns.

Exports.—Indigo. During the week four public sales have been held and 3758 chests found buyers, there was a fair demand and prices ruled much the same as before except for a parcel of Kante Indigo well got up which the highest rate of Rs. 283-12 was obtained.

Tea.—On the 16th Instant 6154 chests were offered but 5857 sold, the demand was brisk and an advance of half to one anna upon the last prices were obtained except for common broken which remained steady.

Jute.—Continued steady and was on fair demand prices having taken a turn, were found advancing at the close.

Oil Seeds.—Market less active prices drooping.

Wheat.—The demand having ceased prices declined :

Rice.—There has been a fair amount of business done in table sorts new crop at the following rates :

Seeta	..	4-4 @	4 5	per Md.
Gross	..	3-10 „	3-12	„
Ashcooli	.	2-3 „	2-4	„
Kookrahati	...	1-15 „	2-1	„

In other descriptions limited transactions.

Ballam	...	1-15 @	2-1-6
Raree	...	1-14 „	2
Mooghee	...	1-14 „	2-4

These prices are considered cheap when compared with those of the past year.

MONETARY.

No change has followed either in the rates of interest or discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

This market during the week attracted attention of investors, speculators and dealers, but operations have not been extensive and prices fluctuated less, the market closed has taken Rs. 100 for 4% and Rs. 109 to 109-1 for 4½%.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

This market has rather been quiet nothing of importance took place.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

A Sub-Overseer for the Sarun District works, Salary Rs. 45 and travelling allowance Rs. 15 per mensem.

None need apply who have not a thorough knowledge and practical experience in Surveying and levelling.—Applications will be received by undersigned up to 31st December 1880.

GEO. NIXON,
Distt. Engineer, Sarun District.

Chuprah.

Notice.

My complete, *Analytically Explanatory* "Key to the English Entrance Course of the Calcutta University for 1881," in two parts, of which the *first* up to page 273 is ready, full of modern grammatical and explanatory notes, on a plan quite new and different from that of any of my previous publications of the sort. Price with postage Rs. 2-2 two rupees and two annas a *complete* copy, to be had only of me, at "The Cottage" No. 21, Chassadhobapara Road, Cossipore, *via* Barranagore Post Office in the North Suburbs of Calcutta, in the New Mercantile Press, No. 7, Ezra Street, and of Dr. B. M. Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Lane Calcutta. Money orders to be made payable at the 'Barranagore Post Office only.' Part 2nd will be ready for sale by the 10th of January next.

RUSSICK LAUL SIRCAR.

The 4th December 1880.

NOTICE

Application has been this day made to the High Court of Calcutta in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of Beerbul Punuit deceased late of Searsole in the District of Burdwan to be granted to Kissorylall Misser the constituted attorney of Thacoor Pundit the only brother and sole next of kin heir and representative of the deceased above named for the use and benefit of the said Thacoor Pundit limited until he shall obtain Letters of Administration granted to himself.

W. F. GILLANDERS,
Applicant's Proctor,
14th December 1880.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE BOOKS

ON SALE AT THE

Central Library, 57 College Street.

Gift Books with many Illustrations,—

Every Boy's Annual for 1881 cloth gilt.....	Rs.	3	6
Every Girl's „ „ „	„	3	6
Kate Greenaway's Birthday Book.....	„	2	0
—„—„—„—„—.....	„	1	8
Little Wideawake.....	„	1	10
—„—„—	„	2	12

Particulars on application to Debendra Nath Ghosh, Manager.

A GRAND FANCY FAIR.

IN AID OF CALCUTTA CHARITIES
WILL BE HELD AT THE
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,
On next New Year's Day,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL.
HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL
THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE,

Stalls will be supplied *gratis* for charitable institutions only, on application by the heads of such institutions. Requisitions for Stalls should be addressed to Mr. M. A. Mendes, 8, Hastings Street not later than the 20th December.

To Let.—No. 81, Baranossy Ghose's Street opposite to "Hindoo Patriot" Press.—*Apply to Printer.*

"PHOSPHODYNE."

TRADE MARK.—*Sanctioned by H. M's. Government.*

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE.

Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 39 Vict. ch. 91). Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.*" 20th August, 1875.

Certificates under this Act have been granted to DR R. D. LALOR. By Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade marks given him the Sole Right to the trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A. D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M. D.

Pure Solution of PHOSPHORUS in combination with Quinia Cypripiden and Xanthoxylin, wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from Strychnia, and all Dangerously Active Drugs. pleasant to the taste, and the only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Nerve Pain, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne.

Purifies and Enriches the Blood ; Clears the Skin ; thoroughly invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles ; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the exhausted Nerve-Electric Force, and Rapidly cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne.

Being a natural RESTORATIVE, its Energising Effects are not followed by corresponding re-action, but are PERMANENT ; and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, and NERVOUS SYSTEM, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character ; thereby checking all wasting of the Vatal Fluid, and the more exhausting Processes of *Life*, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the MIND CHEERFUL HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC ; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive, and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions. A Marvellous ritalising Restorative for Brain Toilers, Clergymen Business Men, and all engaged in the Competitive Struggle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. by all Export, Wholesale, and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with cures, post free, from

DR. R. D. LALOR,
BAY HOUSE, 32, GAISFORD STREET,
LONDON N. W., ENGLAND,
The Sole Proprietor and *Originator* of *Phosphodyne*.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA.

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.	Rangoon Medical Hall 72, Merchant Street.
Smith, Stanistreet & Co ; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.	Hosie & Co., 76 Merchant Street, Rangoon.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.	J. Lyell, Allahabad.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.	Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
West & Co, Chemists, Madras.	Job Jas. Yellvoz, Chemist, &c., Medical Hall, Nagpur, and Bosawal.
Gillon Bros., Kurrachee.	
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.	
Ball, Hobson, & Co., Chemists, Umballa.	

And all the Leading Merchants in India and China

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE!

THE GREAT EASTERN

HALL OF ALL NATIONS.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

THE Friends and Patrons of the Company expressed such unqualified approval of the arrangements made for their comfort on their visit to the HALL last Christmas Eve, that the management is encouraged to repeat the issue of Tickets at a *nominal charge* of **one rupee**, for admission to the HALL on the Company's annual show day (Christmas Eve) from and after 4 P.M., as on the last occasion. Tickets purchased for this purpose will entitle the holder to any article for sale of the value of the Ticket.

Free Tickets will be sent on application to all the Company's Customers.

Application for Tickets to be made to the Secretary on and after 20th Instant.

Free admission will be given to Children under 12 years, accompanied by their Servants.

☞ To prevent annoyance to the Company's valued Friends and Supporters, it is earnestly desired that they make application for "Free Tickets" in good time, as after 4 P.M., on Xmas Eve, none but those purchasable at the Doors for **one rupee** will be obtainable for admission.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,

Wine & General Purveying Company "Ld."

CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, 6th December 1880.

PROSPECTUS.

EXHIBITION OF DOGS AND CATS.

AT THE

CALCUTTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

7th, 8th, & 9th January 1881.

THE Honorary Committee have laid down the following rules under which the Exhibition is to be held :—

ENTRANCE FOR ANIMALS.

1. Owners desiring to exhibit their animals are requested to apply to the Honorary Secretary of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore for the printed form of entrance on or before 3rd of January 1880. The forms are to be filled up and returned to the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible. Early application for forms is requested to enable the Committee to make suitable arrangements.

2. An entrance fee of *one rupee* will be charged for each *animal* sent for exhibition.

The fee to be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary of the Gardens with the filled up form mentioned above. Stamps in lieu of money will be accepted. As a receipt for the money paid, Passes will be granted to the exhibitor of the animals and for his servant to enter and leave the Gardens.

3. Every animal sent for exhibition must be at the Gardens before noon of the 7th January to enable the Judges to decide the prizes. Every animal must be accompanied by a servant to look after its safety and food. An animal can be removed at night on condition of its being sent back the next day.

4. During the exhibition the animals will be at the risk of their owners ; but the Committee will supply food for those animals whose keepers do not bring any.

5. Each dog should be sent with a chain and collar to secure it, unless the owner prefers to send it in a box or cage, in which it can be easily seen by the public.

Every dangerous dog should wear a muzzle. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of removing any dog they consider dangerous.

6. Each cat must be sent in a suitable cage.

7. All animals to be admitted with their attendants through the gate of the Gardens which is situated in *Orphangunge Road*, on the side of Tolly's Nullah.

8. Exhibitors are particularly requested to see that their servants in charge of the animals take with them one of the *Exhibition Passes*.

No animal will be admitted without the Exhibition Pass being handed over to the gate-keeper.

9. Each animal will be designated by a number, by which it is also recognized in the Catalogue.

CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE ANIMALS.

LIST OF DOGS.

THE dogs are to be entered chiefly accordingly to the classification of Stonehenge, by which the owners of dogs should be guided in making their entrance, *i. e.* :—

1. Pariahs.
2. Other wild dogs.
3. English greyhound.
4. Irish ditto.
5. Deerhound and rough greyhound.
6. Rampore hound.
6½. Kangaroo hound or Australian dog.
7. Any other country greyhound.
8. Bloodhound.
9. Staghound.
10. Foxhound.
11. Harrier.
12. Beagle.
13. The Otterhound.
14. Fox terrier (rough).
15. Ditto (smooth).
16. Scotch terrier.
17. Irish terrier.
18. Skye terrier.
19. Dandie Dinmount.
20. English terrier.
21. Other varieties of terrier.
22. Pointer.
23. Setter.
24. Spaniel (Clumber).
25. Spaniel (Sussex).
26. Water spaniel.
27. Irish ditto.
28. Poodle.
29. English sheep dog.
30. Collie.
31. Pomeranian.
32. Spitz dog.
33. Newfoundland.
34. Chinese.
35. Esquimaux.
36. Bhootan.
37. Bull dog.
38. Mastiff.
39. St. Bernard.
40. King Charles' spaniel.
41. Blenheim ditto.
42. Maltese dog.
43. Toy terrier.
44. Italian greyhound.
45. Pug dog.
46. Retriever.
47. Bull terrier.
48. Japanese dog.

Any dogs not coming under the above nomenclature must be specially described by their owners, and will be judged accordingly.

LIST OF CATS.

The cats are divided into five groups according to Dr. Stables' classification, *i. e.* :—

(1). English cats according to their colour.
(2). Bengali „ ditto. ditto.
(3). Persian „ ditto. ditto.
(4). Angora „ ditto. ditto.
(5). Cats of other countries according to their colour.

PRIZES.

Imperial Prizes.

One is given to the best dog of all the prize dogs.
One is given to the best cat of all the prize cats.

Class Prizes.

These are given to the best dog and best cat of each class.

In case of only *one* animal representing its own class, the prize will *not* be awarded to such animal unless it is of superior merit, but where the class is well represented second prizes may be given.

Special Prizes.

These are given :—
One to the happiest dog family.
One to the happiest cat family.

Altogether about 100 prizes may be awarded, ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 10 in value : a few medals and lockets may also be given.

Judges.

Not less than three members of the Honorary Committee will be judges. In prizing the animals they will be chiefly guided by Stonehenge for dogs, and by Dr. Stables for cats.

Entrance Fee of the Exhibition and other Particulars.

On the 8th and 9th January the Exhibition will take place. The Gardens will be opened as usual from sunrise to sunset on the usual terms of entrance for members and the public, and the following special entrance fees will be charged for admission to the Exhibition enclosure :—

8th and 9th January—	Rs.	A.	P.
From 6 A.M. to 11 A.M.	1	0	0
„ 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.	0	4	0
„ 3 P.M. to sunset	1	0	0

Visitors using boats and landing within the Exhibition enclosure will have to pay the entrance fee to the Exhibition.

Price of Catalogue 4 annas.

AWARD OF THE PRIZES.

On the 9th January, at 11 A.M., the prizes will be announced, and the animals *cannot* be removed before that evening.

LOUIS SCHWENDLER,
Honorary Secretary.

STILL TRIUMPHANT!

CHIARINIS'

ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS!

AND

PERFORMING ANIMALS!

ANOTHER NEW PROGRAMME FOR THE HOLIDAY WEEK!

"Nothing but a genuine and good Entertainment will be appreciated by the citizens of this enlightened "Indian Metropolis." The Calcutta public attend and patronize places of amusement where their respect and confidence is commanded, and a class of Entertainment of good, high tone, is provided."

Such is the testimony of a Veteran Manager who has had ample experience in catering to the amusement lovers of the City of Palaces ; and this testimony is strongly confirmed by the immense crowds which have thronged our Mammoth Pavilion, nightly, since the opening. Indeed, the success of Chiarini's

ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

has been so great, and the appreciation and patronage bestowed upon this first-class combination, so extremely generous, that it has induced us to

PROLONG OUR SEASON BEYOND

the four weeks originally announced, and we now enter upon our

FIFTH WEEK.

with grateful acknowledgements to our kind patrons, and the assurance

THAT OUR NEW PROGRAMME.

will be found even more amusing and brilliant than its predecessors.

We have the honor to submit the following Novel Features :—

GRAND PARTERRE,

BY THE LEE FAMILY.

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THE CANINE EQUESTRIANS.

IN THEIR SAGACIOUS PERFORMANCE ON HORSE-BACK.

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Will introduce his two Horses "Othello" and "Mahomet," in a most UNIQUE PERFORMANCE. "Othello" the Coal-Black Californian Horse, playing the Hand-Organ, While "Mahomet," the Snow-White Arabian, dances to the Melody !!!

THE CLOWN'S DUEL!

BY

LEHMAN & SMITH.

THE "FASHIONS,"

COMIC EQUESTRIAN SCENE.

BY

Mr. W. HAYES.

THE DEMON JOCKEY,

BY

MASTER ROBERT LEE.

OBSERVE OUR REDUCED PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes, with Six Chairs	Rs.	18
Dress Circle Chairs, raised Platform	„	2
Stalls, (Carpeted Seats)	Re.	1
Gallery, (comfortable Seats) ...	As.	8

Zenanas, with Private Entrance for Native Ladies, 3 per Chair. Children, under the age of 12 years, half price, to all parts of the House except Gallery. The enormous size of our Pavilion (there being comfortable Seats for 4,500 people) renders it possible for the management to make this liberal reduction.

N. B.—All Bills against this Company must be presented for payment at the Circus, on Tuesday, from 2 to 4 p. m.

G. AGRATI,—*General Agent.*

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Notice.

The Krishnaghur Agricultural Exhibition will open on the 3rd of February 1881 Prizes as usual will be awarded to the exhibitor of best specimens of agricultural and indigenous manufactured produce &c.

JUDONATH CHATTERJEE,
Secretary.

Krishnaghur, 11th December 1880.

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The greatest novelties ever imported

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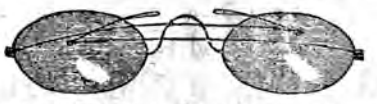

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It is agreeable to the palate, innocent in its action, and as a specific for the speedy and permanent cure of Piles, Anæmia, Spleen, Female complaints, Eruptions of the Skin, impoverished blood, impaired sight and memory, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Energy and Appetite, impaired nutrition, General Debility, Constipation, Indigestion, Nervous Debility and Consumption (in its incipient or first stages only.)

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THIS Medicine was formerly in a liquid form and known as the Amritarssa all over India and the adjacent countries. It is now converted into powder for reasons enumerated below.

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3*rdly*.—Packing and Postage charges of this medicine are exceedingly low now. Five sets of medicine in a single Tin cover can be sent on a postage of annas 4 only all over India, and the charges of packing for 5 sets of medicine are annas 4.

This medicine has been a great boon to the public of India and the adjacent countries from its power of curing the most obstinate diseases with an unparalleled success. It is infallible in the cure of the diseases of the Cranium, diseases of the Lungs, Phisis, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity &c, Colic Pain, Chronic Fever, Spleen and Chest and Heart diseases such as Consumption Liver, Jaundice, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout and Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Mercurial Taints, Blood diseases and those supposed to be irremediable.

It is the best specific for all sorts of female affections such as Dysmenorrhœa, Diseases after delivery, Menorrhagia, Hysteria, Fearful dreams, Delivery of still-born child and others and can be relied on as the safest medicine.

Hundreds of testimonials from gentlemen having occasion to try this medicine in themselves and in others have been published in the form of a Pamphlet in Bengali, and can be had on application.

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A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

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It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

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NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

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Have great pleasure in drawing attention to their recent importations of Hink's Patent Triple-action Single and Duplex Extinguisher Punkah Lamps. The Triple-action Burner removes the objectionable appearance of the old separate winder arrangement,—confers the power of raising and lowering each cotton separately, or both simultaneously. It will also burn directly under the Punkah or in a strong wind, and has the advantage over all others, that it burns equally well when the Punkah is not in action.

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Single and Duplex Wall Lamps, from	4	12 to	19 0
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The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT &Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT's Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of given Nausea.

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Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

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The Bank has commenced business, and is prepared to open *Current Deposit* Accounts with sums not less than Rs. 10.

On and from 1st August, 1880, until further notice the Bank will allow interest at the following rates:—On *Current Deposits* @ 2½% per annum on the lowest minimum monthly balance of Rs. 20 or upwards. No interest will be allowed on any sum exceeding Rs. 10,000 on current deposit.

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One on Rupees 60 per month with Rupees 15 travelling allowance: the other on Rupees 40 per month with Rs. 15 travelling allowance. Candidates must be qualified by Public Works Department Standard. Applicants for the higher post should state whether failing to obtain that, they are willing to accept the lower. Apply before 20th, instant furnishing copies of testimonials to the District Engineer Bhaugulpore.

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All Policies on the Participating Scale opened in 1880, will share in that Division, and at the close of each future Quinquennium will rank for a higher Bonus compared with later Entrants.

The Bonus is calculated not only on the Original sum Assured, but also on all existing Bonus Additions previously declared.

At last Division in 1875 the Bonus ranged, according to the duration of the Policy, from £1-5s. to £2 per cent. per annum on the Original Sum Assured.

The Progressive Improvement of the Life Assurance Department may be marked by contrasting the following results for the first four years of the past Quinquennial Period with those of the present Quinquennium, *viz.*—

	1871-74.	1876-79,
New Assurances ...	£3,204,135	£3,998,880
Revenue	£1,542,144	£1,744,598
Additions to Funds ...	£321,077	£502,686

The rates are moderate and compare favorably with those of other offices, as the following examples will shew.

During life for assuring Rs. 1,000 payable at death without profits.

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